

سكدا من اصل

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1975

Established 1887

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy, 44-50. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 44-50. Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 44-50. Thursday: Partly cloudy, 44-50. Friday: Partly cloudy, 44-50. Saturday: Partly cloudy, 44-50. Sunday: Partly cloudy, 44-50.

Austria	12 S	Lebanon	41.26
Belgium	10 S	Libya	20.15
Denmark	3.50 S	Morocco	2.66 Dr.
France	10 S	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Nigeria	40 K.
Greece	1.50 P.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	20 Ptas.
India	18 Dr.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Iran	48 Rials	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Italy	20 Lira	Turkey	7.25 L.
Japan	236 Yen	U.S. Military (Mar.)	40 Cts.
Korea	2.6 S.W.	Yugoslavia	9 D.

## After Series of Coups Bangladesh Is Torn By Bloody Mutiny

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCAs (WP). — A bloody military mutiny, shattering a series of coups and counter-coups, has fragmented the Bangladesh army and left it barely able to hold the nation together. The army's chain of command has been shattered and those troops who have not rebelled totally maintain loyalty only to their chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, one of three deputy martial-law administrators now running the country. The nation itself is badly divided, uncertain who its leaders are and virtually devoid of established political institutions. Perhaps the most unified political organization is a murky group calling itself the National Socialist party, or in Bengali the Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal. The JSD, as it is known, is allegedly financed by India and was largely responsible for instigating the Nov. 7 mutiny. So far, at least 34 officers, some of their wives and children and nearly 100 enlisted men are understood to have been killed. Most surviving officers and all dependents have deserted the sprawling military base on the edge of the capital, although some are now drifting back to their units as the pace of slaughter slows down.

Personal Scores Much of the killing of officers and their dependents seems to have been the result of personal animosity, exploited by JSD workers who effectively infiltrated the 57,000-man army and particularly the 10,000-man Dacca Brigade. The infiltration was directed by a former Bangladesh Army officer, Lt. Col. Abu Taher, who lost a leg during the nine-month liberation war with the Pakistani Army in 1971. Col. Taher was a personal favorite of the late president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and plays a leading role in the JSD. After Sheikh Mujib's murder on Aug. 15, all foreign journalists were expelled from Bangladesh and none was in the country during the period of Nov. 3-7, when a series of political and military upheavals rocked Dacca. However, during a four-day visit to the capital last week, this correspondent met with a number of participants and informed observers of the events leading up to the mutiny. This is their story:

The group of seven young army officers directly responsible for assassinating Sheikh Mujib and his entire family and then installing Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed as president moved into the presidential palace with him and directed the country from behind his walls. "The Majors," the group, known collectively as "the majors," quickly drew the animosity of large numbers of military officers, many of whom had actively supported the plot against Mujib. "We grew bitter and frustrated," recalled a young air force lieutenant, "because the majors didn't do what we expected. They kept almost the entire old, corrupt Mujib Cabinet and built up their own roles. After all many of us shared the credit and blame for murdering Mujib and so we thought we should have had a bigger part to play."

A number of these embittered officers from the army and the air force decided that they would "take over the country."

Several Royal Navy frigates were reported to have been placed on standby today, according to the Associated Press in London. The agency said three other vessels, unnamed and previously engaged on oil rig supply work, had also been placed on standby at Lerwick in the Shetland Islands. Britain offered to fish 150,000 tons a year within the new limits, a reduction of 20,000 tons a year from the old agreement, but Iceland countered with a limit of 65,000 tons.

This was not acceptable to the British. Iceland maintains that it needs the 200-mile limit because its economy is almost totally dependent on fishing.

The British delegation was scheduled to leave for London tomorrow morning but instead departed this evening. "I am not optimistic about further negotiations," said Icelandic Foreign Minister Einar Augustsson after today's 40-minute session.

The deadlock was over the amount of fish the British fleet would be allowed to catch under the new pact. The previous agreement, signed Thursday, since then, Icelandic gunboats have kept the trawls of two British vessels inside the new limit, which went into effect Oct. 15.

During the 1972-73 season, Iceland carried out similar action, which included ramming of fishing boats and cannon shots across the bows to keep foreign boats mostly British and West German out of a 50-mile limit. "There was too much of a gap between us and the British delegation," Mr. Augustsson said. Asked whether he thought there would be a new cod war, the foreign minister said:

"We will protect our fishing limits by all possible methods. I am not forecasting a war but the future will show what happens."

Mr. Hattensley said the British delegation had proposed to reduce the fleet's catch "but the Icelandic government did not agree to our offer. Our trawlers will certainly be protected if protection is necessary."

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AMID TIGHT SECURITY—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing talking with U.S. President Gerald Ford (center) as they arrive with other statesmen at Rambouillet City Hall yesterday. With them are British Prime Minister Harold Wilson (left), cap-wearing West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Japanese Premier Takeo Miki at right. Missing from the photograph is Italian Premier Aldo Moro.

## No Order for Marchers to Disperse Hassan Tells Moroccans of His Sahara Victory

RABAT, Nov. 17 (AP).—King Hassan II announced today that Spain has agreed to hand over the Spanish Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania, conceding the aims of the "march of conquest" into the desert territory by 250,000 unarmed Moroccan volunteers. The King's announcement, in a nationwide television broadcast, was the first official Moroccan claim of victory in the Sahara dispute.

The King referred to his order withdrawing the marchers three days after they entered the Spanish Sahara and said, "I know you would understand the significance of that gesture without further explanation. I can tell you now that our Sahara is being returned to us without bloodshed. The political problem has been solved or is about to be solved. In the near future, you will be able to rejoin your Saharan brothers, embrace them and exchange mutual sentiments of affection."

He paid warm tribute to the marchers and the thousands of military and civilian officials who organized the march. But he did not—as had been widely expected—give the order for the marchers to begin their long trek home from the Spanish Sahara border. The volunteers, comprising about 10 per cent of Morocco's entire adult male population, plus about 30,000 women, have been encamped at Tafiya, just north of the Spanish Sahara border, since the King ordered their withdrawal on Nov. 2.

It was widely assumed that the volunteers would remain in the Tafiya camp until the Spanish parliament approved the Sahara decolonization law, probably later this week. The agreement negotiated by Spanish, Moroccan and Mauritanian delegations in Madrid last week for the Sahara to be handed over to the two Arab nations by Feb. 28 was expected to be published by the three governments following the parliamentary session.

## Whites With 'South African Accents' Newsman Meets Mercenaries in Angola

LOBITO, Angola, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Columns of armored vehicles manned by whites are rolling across wide stretches of Angola through the defenses of the leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), informed sources said. The whites established an advance base at the southern Angolan town of Sa da Bandeira and are now setting up a logistic base within 350 miles of Luanda, the sources said. They are being supplied by C-130 transport planes.

A spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), a rival of the MPLA, said Saturday that the movement's forces were within nine miles of Luanda, an MPLA-held town 270 miles east of Luanda. Other reports were correct, its forces have advanced nearly 600 miles north in three weeks, capturing town after town from the MPLA.

Informed sources said the MPLA had also been driven from the town of Tebeza da Sousa, on the border with Zaïre, which would mean that UNITA could now reopen the Benguela railroad line through Angola. The line has been closed since soon after the fighting began.

On Wednesday, the small group of foreign correspondents who have been covering UNITA's march to the south African town of Lobito with Jonas Savimbi, the movement's leader. When it was suggested to him that armored units of the South African Army might be spearheading the advance, UNITA columns, Mr. Savimbi said:

"If those armored columns are converging on Luanda, as you say, they are not our troops. And, if they are our troops, they are not converging on Luanda at all. We are thinking in terms of consolidating what we have won and clearing up the countryside."

But he admitted there were white troops with the UNITA forces. He said: "I need people to fight with armored cars that we cannot operate ourselves. Maybe they are South African [or] Rhodesian, but there are more French. Mercenaries who Continued on Page 2, Col. 6

Phosphate Exports Morocco is already the world's largest phosphate exporter, and control of the mines will give it an 80-per-cent domination of the world phosphate trade. King Hassan announced that he has instructed Premier Ahmed Osman to prepare for local elections throughout Morocco in the next few months, with a view to national elections which may be organized later.

The King dissolved the Moroccan parliament in 1965 and has ruled by decree ever since. He said the "Sahara Province" would not be included in the local elections "for the moment."

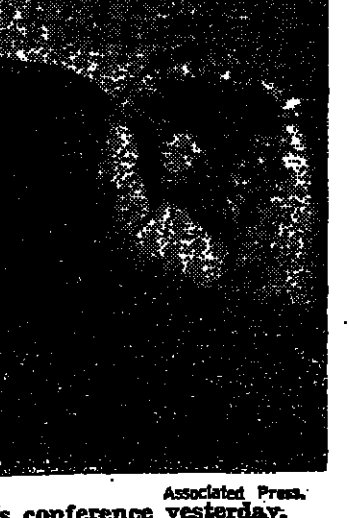
## May Face Criminal Charges Cleaver Is Returning to U.S. Today

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP).—Eldridge Cleaver, the fugitive Black Panther leader who has lived in exile for seven years, announced today that he is returning to the United States tomorrow to face trial. "There are no deals," he said. "Prison holds no terror for me. If I was terrified I wouldn't be doing this. There is nothing compelling me to do this other than a desire to turn a page in my life."

Cleaver, 40, is under grand jury indictment and faces parole-violation charges. His parole on an assault conviction was cancelled following a gun battle between police and blacks in Oakland, Calif.

In a statement which he read to newsmen at a meeting at his lawyer's office here, Cleaver explained his decision this way: "A new situation now exists in the United States. The war in Vietnam is over. The status and condition of black people has undergone a fundamental change for the better. The American people have been shocked into objectivity and vigilance by the exposure of the massive, systematic and conspiratorial subversion of their democratic rights."

"In such a situation, I believe I can receive a fair and objective determination of my case in court. Therefore, I am returning tomorrow to have my day in court."



Eldridge Cleaver at his press conference yesterday.

Cleaver's two children traveled to the United States Saturday and his wife, he said, will be returning after him. Explaining what thoughts outside his political analysis of the U.S. scene were leading him to return, Cleaver said: "I woke up one day after thinking what I could do. After consulting my lawyers, I thought this was an initiative I could take instead of sitting around and waiting for my friends in the United States to arrange for me to come back. I was tired of sitting here."

Cleaver, although declining to describe his current politics, said, "I see a process of depoliticization and destruction. It's like taking a fish out of water. What does a fish do? He flops around. I have felt like a fish out of water ever since leaving the water, that is, the United States."

## Paris Talks End On Vow to Help Recovery Pace

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Leaders at the six-nation economic summit meeting today signed a declaration pledging economic, trade, monetary and energy cooperation and said that they would "not allow the recovery to falter."

Ending three days of talks—the "first economic summit meeting in history," said West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt—the six signed what they called the "Declaration of Rambouillet," calculated to inspire hesitant economies: "We are confident that our present policies are compatible and complementary and that recovery is under way," the declaration said. "We will not allow the recovery to falter. We will not accept another outbreak of inflation."

Following today's final meeting, President Ford and the leaders from France, Britain, Japan, Italy and West Germany met with the press for short declarations at the city hall at nearby Rambouillet.

Deeper Understanding Mr. Ford said the talks had "deepened our understanding and appreciation of our mutual economic interdependence" and "enabled us to harmonize views on key issues; they have strengthened our resolve to solve the problems we confront."

Aside from the rhetoric, there was little of substance in the 17-point document. Aware of this, Mr. Schmidt told reporters, "We did not intend to arrive at detailed decisions." But he said there was a "heightened degree of awareness" of the economic problems caused by the recession.

A general monetary compromise between the United States and France was reached during the talks, in which both countries gave up their extreme positions and agreed that central banks would "act to counter disorderly market conditions or excessive fluctuations." Terms of the agreement will be decided later.

It was agreed that the monetary agreement would be refined during a January International Monetary Fund meeting in Jamaica and that differences over the French-backed flexible exchange rates and the managed floating preferred by the United States would be buried.

Treasury Secretary William Simon said there was no question of returning to fixed rates. He said there was "no agreement of any kind on fixed exchange systems or controls. There was a recognition of the existing symptoms of floating exchange rates—and the freedom of individual countries to adopt flexible exchange rates within the general international guidelines."

But the United States agreed in principle that it would be more attentive than in the past to the wild swings in the value of the dollar, which have had such a strong effect in the trade balances of the major trading nations.

There were some divergences at this meeting, particularly on the subjects of "selected protectionism," oil floor prices and the institutionalizing of these summits. But the minor differences and the absence of detail did not detract from the broader importance of the meeting, which was to demonstrate to the democratic, free-enterprise world that its leaders had policies to end the recession.

"I have fully satisfied my personal hopes," Mr. Schmidt said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Murder Cited in Unplugging Of New York Girl's Respirator

MENLOA PARK, N.Y., Nov. 17 (AP).—The Nassau County medical examiner said today that someone had pulled the plug from the life-sustaining respirator of 16-year-old Maryjane Dahl. The death was ruled a homicide. Dr. Leslie Luskash, who issued the ruling, said that death resulted from "respiratory failure and cardiac arrest after her life-sustaining respirator was unplugged."

An autopsy also showed that Miss Dahl, a high school student from Selden, Long Island, was suffering from meningitis and Hodgkin's disease and was in a terminal condition, Dr. Luskash said.

The findings of the investigation by Dr. Luskash's office will be turned over to Nassau County District Attorney Dennis Dillan and local police for further investigation.

A nurse at Nassau Hospital, where the girl had been admitted Oct. 25 and was put on the respirator after suffering convulsive seizures and kidney failure, discovered on Nov. 2 that the plug had been pulled after an alarm sounded at the nurses' station signaling a malfunction.

A preliminary investigation showed that the last two visitors to Miss Dahl's room were her mother, Mrs. Kenneth Sarvent, and an aunt, Jane Shuman, with whom the girl had been living. Both women were interviewed by the district attorney's office but have refused to take lie detector tests on the advice of their lawyer.

When he first began his investigation, Dr. Luskash reported that Mrs. Sarvent had told the coroner "not to take any unusual steps to keep her daughter alive." "She told doctors," Dr. Luskash said several days after the death was reported, "that if Maryjane suffered a respiratory or cardiac arrest and death was near, she did not want any attempt at resuscitation."

A spokesman for the district attorney's office said that he had received the report but that no final decision on filing charges would be made until he has studied the entire report.

## Japanese Gets 2 Years For Slapping Premier

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Tokyo District Court sentenced an ultra-rightist to two years at hard labor today for slapping Premier Takeo Miki during the national funeral service in June for former Premier Eisaku Sato.

Presiding Judge Seiji Ueda said Hiroshi Fudeyasu, 35, had "insulted Miki and the people and greatly impaired Japan's international prestige."



## Amnesty Notes No Acquittals

## Rights Group Counts 10,000 In Soviet Political Detention

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union is keeping "at least 10,000 political and religious prisoners" in detention and all are mistreated, Amnesty International said today.

There are at least 10,000 political and religious prisoners in the U.S.S.R. today under conditions which "violate international standards for the treatment of prisoners," the unofficial group concerned with prisoners' rights said in an exhaustive report.

Its 154-page study, issued simultaneously in five languages, said that Soviet authorities publish no prison statistics and deny the existence of political imprisonment.

"They are certain to say that our estimate is too high," an Amnesty spokesman said. "But if they are correct, they should break with tradition and publish the true figures themselves."

The nongovernment agency's report takes up six pages to establish the basis for its estimate of a minimum of 10,000 persons in detention—in prisons or mental hospitals—for political or religious reasons. It noted:

"There has never, in Amnesty International's experience, been an acquittal of a political defendant in the U.S.S.R."

The whole structure of Soviet law "lays the way open for wrongful incarceration, either on account of political considerations or through the errors and prejudices of psychiatrists and courts," the report said.

Although Soviet authorities deny political prisoners exist, Amnesty said that Soviet criminal codes "include a number of plainly political offenses such as 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda' and 'anti-Soviet slander'."

Other articles of the law "which restrict and penalize freedom of expression of religious beliefs" are often used "to justify the arrest of Soviet citizens accused of possession or distribution of samizdat (underground literature), participation in political demonstrations, unauthorized attempts to leave the country, instructing children in religious beliefs and so forth," the report said.

Soviet law "contains reasonable procedural guarantees for fair investigation and trial," it said.

But "these guarantees are regularly violated by the authorities in order to obtain a criminal conviction."

Amnesty International, which "endeavors to insure the right for everyone to hold and express his beliefs" and functions "irrespective of political considerations," said that this report is "one of the most detailed" it has ever produced.

It related case histories of "five typical Soviet prisoners of conscience" and reviewed conditions in prisons, mental hospitals and other "penal institutions."

It charged that Soviet prisoners are "kept in constant hunger," made "vulnerable to illness and injury," forced to "work at hard physical tasks which are usually unpleasant and often unhealthy or dangerous."

It attacked the Soviet practice of incarcerating dissidents in mental hospitals, which it said are "more like prisons than hospitals."

Persons suspected of, or charged with, being mentally ill, have "almost no rights, other than the passive right to an honest examination and an honest hearing," it said.

Inmates "have no access to any mechanism of appeal or complaint." Cases of abuse and beating of inmates are numerous, it said. In special psychiatric hospitals, "nonmedical criteria influence the appointment of psychiatrists" and "patients are kept in almost total isolation from society," the report said.

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MAKING A POINT—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gestures to U.S. President Gerald Ford as British Prime Minister Harold Wilson (left) and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing look on at Rambouillet.

## Summit Talks End on Pledge to Aid Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

"We have served the interests of our own countries, the developing world, the oil producers and, I guess, even the Communist countries."

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who was the inspiration for the summit meeting, said afterward, "we have founded the spirit of Rambouillet." He said it would "help the world recover the stability and growth necessary for the well-being of all peoples."

The declaration covered most of the economic problems of the

recession, particularly diminished world trade, protectionist tendencies, monetary disorders, energy and raw materials prices and relations with the developing world.

Tariff Cuts Urged

On trade, the Six condemned the protectionist "pressures" in some countries and called for an open trading system. They called for substantial tariff cuts in the new Tokyo Round negotiations, which they urged be completed in 1977. Those negotiations have been still-born while the world suffered monetary fluctuations.

British sources made it clear, however, that Britain had not given up its option to apply "selective import controls" to protect endangered industries if needed.

On energy, the Six said they were "determined to secure for our economies the energy sources needed for growth." They pledged to reduce their dependence on imported energy through conservation and development of alternative sources, but there was no support indicated for the U.S. project of an oil price floor.

In a reference to the North-South conference that opens here next month on oil, commodities, development and development financing, the Six said that "indus-

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The last point of the declaration said that economic discussions would continue in the "existing institutions." It was a brief

way of saying that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's idea for the "institutionalization" of these economic meetings had not been accepted.

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## News Analysis

## Rambouillet Talks Settle U.S.-French Monetary Feud

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The three-day summit conference of the United States, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany and Japan that ended today at the Chateau de Rambouillet was the first such meeting devoted exclusively to economic questions. It appeared to mark the end of the 15-year feud between the United States and France on monetary problems.

The polemics of the 1960s on the world dollar glut, the differing views on the role of gold and, more recently, the disagreement on the efficacy of freely floating exchange rates has given way to a new spirit of compromise and coordination.

The final declaration issued by the six nations said that "we welcome the rapprochement, reached at the request of many other countries, between the views of the United States and France on the need for stability that the reform of the international monetary system must promote."

Greater Stability

The statement said that "we affirm our intention to work for greater stability. One monetary authority will act to counter disorderly market conditions, or erratic fluctuations, in exchange rates."

The implementation of these goals will be left to a forthcoming meeting of finance ministers and there will no doubt be difficult negotiations on how best to achieve them. But the French do appear to have succeeded in convincing the United States that it must accept the gradualization of exchange rates, ranging up to 18 per cent, have contributed to the depth and duration of the recession in Western Europe.

Fundamentally, exchange rates should be determined by trade flows. At present, however, short-term capital flows and speculation set the rates, with the result that the Europeans have suffered long periods of overvalued currencies which have impeded their ability to find buyers for their goods on the world market.

Common Goals

Aside from the "rapprochement" on the monetary question, the summit conference in the three-page "Declaration of Rambouillet" read like a recapitulation of the common goals that the capitalist industrialized world has set for itself since the end of World War II: The commitment to free trade and the rejection of protectionism, the necessity for further tariff cuts and the reduction of non tariff barriers to trade, the need for sustained and noninflationary economic growth and the need to increase and improve the economic relations with the developing countries as well as the socialist bloc.

The one new element that could be important is the call for "urgent improvements in international arrangements for the stabilization of the export earnings of the developing countries and in measures to assist them in financing their deficits."

But as repeated by the chiefs of state and government in their individual comments and as contained anew in the declaration, much of the focus of the discussions was on the need to restore the "confidence" of consumers and businessmen so that they would spend more. But there is considerable question whether this exercise in public relations is enough to achieve this goal.

Serious Problem

Even in the United States, whose recovery from the recession is the most advanced, unemployment is not expected to begin declining until late in 1977, President Ford said. In Europe and Japan, where the recovery is less evident, unemployment will remain a serious problem for even longer. Can consumers really be expected to go on a buying spree when this most impressive index of economic malaise continues to hover around the crisis level? And can business expansion be expected as long as consumer demand remains flat?

Finally, is the question one of "confidence" as the leaders believe or have the postwar social and demographic changes begun to alter the anticipated response to the classic economic tools and rendered them less effective?

Until a convincing economic upturn appears to be under way throughout the industrialized world, the greatest threat to coming out of the recession without any lasting scars is the relapse into protectionism.

Britain, whose economy is the

weakest of the six summit delegations, took strong exception to the commitment to avoid protectionist measures. Prime Minister Harold Wilson left open the possibility of taking limited temporary measures imposing import restrictions to prevent specific industries from going wiped out.

His comments fell on sympathetic ears as there was no opposition to his statement. But if the restrictions are imposed at a time when the rest of Europe is still struggling to recover, will the other leaders be able to resist the latent desire for protection for their own ailing industries?

Many economic analysts believe that this is the greatest danger, if the worldwide recovery is as slow to take hold as they fear.

## Azevedo Eyes Minor Shifts In His Cabinet

LISBON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Politically weakened by Communist pressure, Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo today discussed the formation of a new government, but decided only on what official sources described as "small changes" in his "moderate" Cabinet.

The Premier's discussions were with Socialist party leader Mario Soares, who, when invited to the talks on short notice, cut short a visit to Cork. The conference was held at Mr. Azevedo's seaside retreat near Lisbon.

The Premier reportedly had been advised by President Francisco de Costa Gomes to seek political peace by forming what would have been the seventh provisional government since a military coup d'etat in April of last year ended 48 years of rightist dictatorship.

The establishment of the present government eight weeks ago sharply reduced Communist influence within the official state apparatus. It left the Communists with a single minister in a Cabinet dominated by the Socialists and other moderates.

The Communists last week took their fight to the streets and embarrassed Mr. Azevedo by inducing soldiers to keep him besieged in his residence for 37 hours. The Communists yesterday drew 30,000 participants to a Lisbon rally to urge the government's downfall.

At a weekend Oporto rally backing the government, demonstrators shouted for the 11th time "Long live the north of Portugal," leading some politicians to start considering an administrative split of the country along geographical lines.

Cunha Goes to Poland

BUDAPEST, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Communist party leader Alvaro Cunha today went to Warsaw, his second stop on his East Asian tour, after talks here with Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar.

In a joint communiqué, Mr. Kadar expressed solidarity with the Portuguese party and condemned "fascist" restoration attempts by counter-revolutionary circles.

As for the Portuguese party, it said it was "in a position to contribute to the restoration of democracy in Portugal."

Barrel Today, a bomb exploded outside the Portuguese Socialist party's office in Ponta Delgada, capital of the nine-island archipelago. No one was hurt.

'Pirate' Radio Crew Is Charged in England

SOUTHERN, England, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Two disc jockeys, a radio engineer and a ship's captain were charged in court Saturday with operating the offshore Radio Caroline "pirate" station.

The station, on a 774-ton motor vessel, M1 Amigo, went off the air during a broadcast Friday when police boarded the vessel in the Thames Estuary, east of London. For years, the vessel remained anchored outside territorial jurisdiction. But police said in court, the vessel broke loose from its moorings and ended up inside British waters.

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'Pirate' Radio Crew Is Charged in England

## Russians End 6-Day Break With Uganda

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (WP).—The Soviet Union said today that it was restoring "normal" diplomatic relations with Uganda, which it severed six days ago in a dispute over Kremlin involvement in Angola.

A brief announcement by Tass, the Soviet news agency, said that "as a result of an exchange of opinions" the Russians and Uganda have re-established ties. Uganda radio reported on Saturday that the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, had sent Ugandan President Idi Amin a note concerning the break in relations.

The break occurred after President Amin assailed the Soviet ambassador in Kampala, calling

him a "criminal" and accusing him of ordering Uganda to recognize the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (P.M.L.A.) as the government of that newly independent African state.

The Soviet ambassador, Alexei Zakharov, was withdrawn immediately and the Russians announced a "temporary suspension" of ties. Ugandans here maintained the Russians were acting unilaterally and made no move to leave.

While the cause of the dispute has not been eliminated, the Russians and President Amin apparently feel it in their interests to patch things up. Moscow has poured hundreds of millions of rubles in military supplies into Uganda in recent

years and could render the country helpless by cutting off spare parts and demanding that outstanding debts be paid.

As head of the Organization of African Unity, President Amin has tried to steer a neutral course in Angola, where the MPLA is fighting for power against two other guerrilla groups. The Soviet Union and a number of other Communist countries have recognized the MPLA, and yesterday Moscow said it would soon be establishing an embassy in the MPLA capital, Luanda.

Uganda Radio quoted President Amin as telling the Soviet chargé d'affaires to inform his government that all Soviet intervention in Angola should be ended—advice which the Kremlin is likely to ignore.

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## Bangladesh Clash Denied by India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Indian government today denied foreign press reports of clashes on its border with Bangladesh.

Indian officials said that, in an incident "of utmost gravity," a live grenade was found Saturday on the grounds of the residence of the Indian high commissioner (ambassador) in Dacca.

A spokesman for the External Affairs Ministry labeled the foreign reports "utterly false and misleading" but emphasized that the safety of Indian nationals and property in Bangladesh remained "a matter of concern."

The press reports had quoted Bangladesh officials as charging that Indian troops had joined Bengali insurgents in attacking three border outposts. The Indian spokesman said the reports were "apparently conjured up by interested quarters to create misunderstanding and tension between India and Bangladesh." He said that the border was peaceful, with normal movement of travelers and goods.

UN Picks Judges For World Court

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 17 (AP).—A Pole, a Syrian, a Japanese, a Nigerian and a West German won the Security Council's approval today for nine-year terms on the World Court in the Hague starting Feb. 6.

They are Manfred Lachs of Poland, Salah el-Dine Tarazi of Syria, Shigeru Oda of Japan, Taslim Olowale Elias of Nigeria and Hermann Mosler of West Germany.

The coup led by Gen. Musharraf reportedly was sanctioned by the Indians and was intended to pave the way for armed Indian intervention. But, with the four ministers dead, and word of the killings and the reason behind them beginning to spread among the military forces and the population, Gen. Musharraf had to improvise.

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## Russia Launches Unmanned Soyuz

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched a pilotless Soyuz spacecraft into orbit today, the first time in eight years that an unmanned launching of a Soyuz craft has been announced.

Previous Soyuz ships without pilots are believed to have been sent aloft on test flights, particularly in preparation for the Apollo-Soyuz joint mission last July but they were reported as Cosmos satellites.

The Tass news agency said the unmanned Soyuz-20 was "for the purpose of all-around testing of improved on-board systems in various flight modes."



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## Substantial Subsidies Mentioned

Dream of Bargain A-Power  
Fades as Reactor Costs Rise

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The dream that nuclear power would give an endless supply of low-cost electric power has faded, according to a growing number of economists, technical experts and utility officials.

There are many problems, such as the soaring costs of building reactors to an expected \$1,135 a kilowatt in 1975, from \$300 a kilowatt in 1972; a growing concern about the problems and costs of protecting reactors and their waste products from sabotage; the rising price of uranium, and a possible requirement of new and expensive safety devices for U.S. reactors as a result of a fire last spring in a reactor at Brown's Ferry, Ala.

Although national defense considerations and environmental restrictions may still make the atom more attractive than fossil fuels such as coal and oil, many experts have become convinced that substantial subsidies will be required if the United States is even to come close to the Ford administration's stated goal of building 60 reactors in the next 25 years.

Providing such a subsidy, in fact, is a prime objective of the administration's proposed \$100-billion Energy Independence Authority and other plans under consideration.

"I agree there was a dream and, five years ago, when we were generating power at \$100 a kilowatt, the dream seemed justified," said Dr. Ivan Weinberg, an independent consultant who is one of

the nation's most distinguished nuclear scientists, in an interview. "Right now," Dr. Weinberg said, "it looks like the dream has ended, but I caution you all the returns aren't in. At this moment, though, it is probable that nuclear energy is going to be a great deal more expensive than enthusiasts such as myself first thought."

In an article in The New York Times in 1969, Mr. Weinberg said that "recent technical developments suggest that H.G. Wells' vision of a 'world set free' by very cheap energy must be taken seriously."

"This industry right now has incredibly serious problems," said Irvin Bupp, a professor at Harvard University's Graduate School of Business, the co-author of a recent study analyzing the relative costs of generating power by nuclear and coal-fired plants.

"Publicly available information on the costs of nuclear power versus other alternatives tends to strongly overstate the case for nuclear power and understate the case for the alternatives," a report to the Energy Research and Development Administration said recently.

## Costs Underestimated

"We noted a distinct tendency in the nuclear energy literature to underestimate nuclear power costs," said the report, by Richard J. Barber Associates, a Washington consulting firm.

The difficulties faced by some utilities in raising capital and the slowdown in the traditional growth pattern of the use of electricity in the United States have prompted a number of utilities to postpone or cancel plans to build reactors.

The Ford administration is still committed to nuclear power as a key part of its drive to make the United States independent of foreign sources of energy.

"The figures I have show that nuclear reactors today are more than competitive," said Merrill Whitman, an energy systems expert in the Energy Research and Development Administration.

"The problem," he added, "is the tremendous front-end costs, raising the money to build the reactors."

Nuclear proponents have long argued that the advantage of nuclear over other plants is that, although it costs more to build a reactor, the cost of producing electricity over the life of the system is lower because uranium is cheaper than coal or oil.

This basic thesis is now being challenged on several fronts.

One challenge was stated in a paper on the economics of nuclear power written by Prof. Bupp, Jean-Claude Derian, Marie-Paul Donsimoni and Robert Treitel of the Center for Policy Alternatives at MIT.

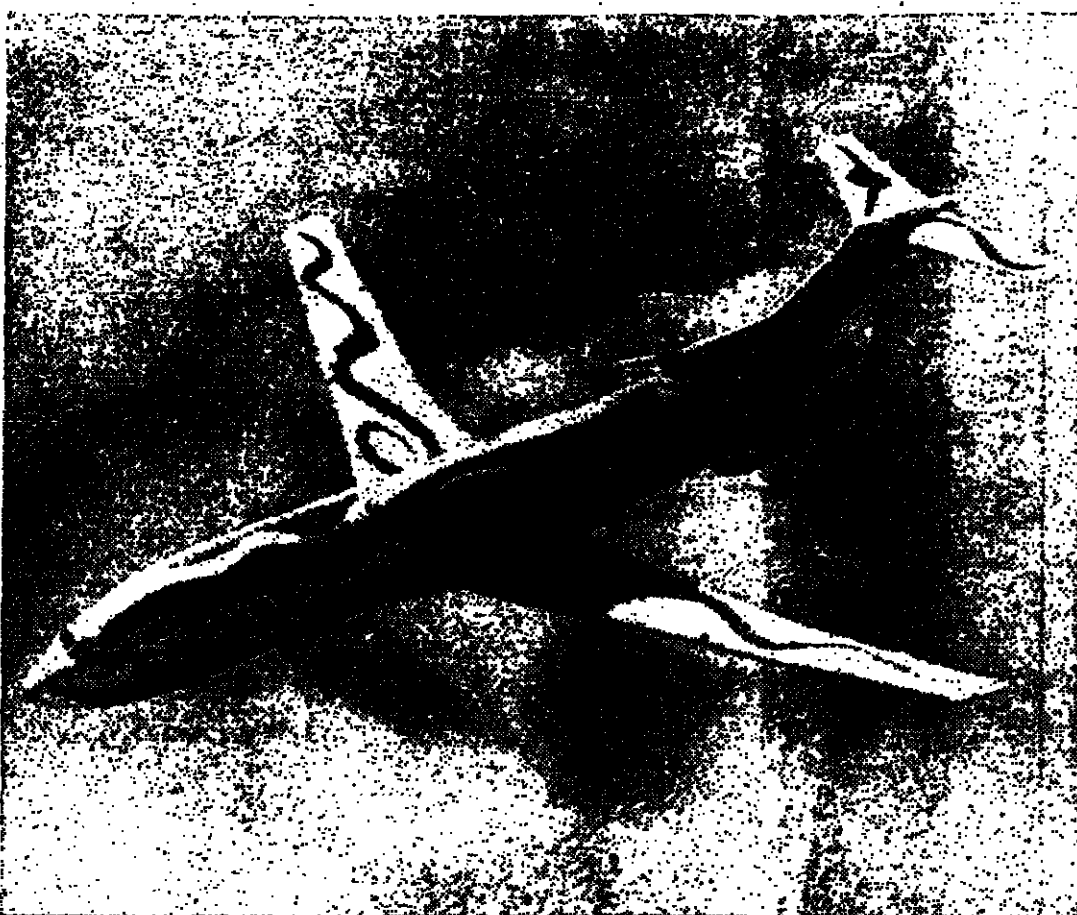
## Construction Costs

Construction costs for coal plants, Prof. Bupp and his colleagues said, increased at an average of \$13 a kilowatt a year between 1969 and this year, while the cost of nuclear plants increased at \$21 a kilowatt a year.

The power industry likes to blame the federal government for the high nuclear construction costs, contending that complex licensing and safety requirements have resulted in lengthening the construction time for a reactor to 10 years. The nuclear regulatory commission blames the industry.

A second challenge is the sharply increasing price of uranium, which several weeks ago prompted Westinghouse to tell 20 utility customers that it would no longer provide uranium after 1978. Uranium costs have quadrupled from their mid-1973 level of about \$7 a pound, and many observers believe the cost may reach \$50 a pound for deliveries in the 1980s.

Yet another serious unresolved problem confronting the nuclear industry is what to do with spent fuel—in effect the nuclear ashes—created as the reactors heat the water to produce the steam that turns the turbines and generates electricity.



WITH FLYING COLORS—American artist Alexander Calder has utilized entire exterior of Braniff 727-200 jet to create a work of art as a salute to American Bicentennial celebration. The red, white and blue of the flag are depicted. Plane will go into service on Nov. 20 carrying signature of the artist, but not the name of the airline.

## Probe of Possible Leaks, Speculation Is Asked

## U.S. Secrecy on a Grain Embargo Assailed

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—On Sept. 23, several news agencies began publishing reports that the Ford administration had secretly asked the Polish government to stop buying grain in the United States.

The administration first denied but later confirmed the move—one of the most controversial food-policy actions by the United States in recent months.

The State Department subsequently told Congress that the Polish Embassy had been contacted Sept. 10 with a "request" to halt grain buying. Several legislators leveled strong criticism at the administration for trying to keep the action secret from U.S. farmers, the grain trade and others with a vital economic stake in agricultural exports.

Senior officials in several government departments now concede that the manner in which the cutoff was imposed raised problems not foreseen at the time.

## Probe on Speculation

Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., is asking the Commodity Futures

Trading Commission to investigate whether grain-export firms may have learned of the secret suspension before it became public, enabling them to speculate profitably.

Polish officials reached last week said that the embargo saved money for Polish buyers of U.S. grain, because the prices of farm commodities here have declined from the period of the embargo. In addition, Poland reportedly bought a half-million tons of wheat and barley from Sweden, the European Economic Community and Romania at prices below U.S. rates.

"You saved us a lot of money," said Josef Danilczuk, head of the New York office of the Polish grain buying agency Rolimpex.

When news of the temporary suspension leaked out on Sept. 23, commodity exchanges' prices rose and fell sharply in response to the conflicting government reactions to the news accounts. The price movements apparently cost some investors thousands of dollars.

When the United States had embargoed grain sales to the So-

viet Union earlier this last summer, the government had announced the action in a press release after commodity exchanges closed.

When the suspension of Polish sales was decided on at a Cabinet-level meeting early in September, the administration was awaiting the development of more information on the size of the U.S. corn crop. The State Department was seeking a long-term grain agreement with Russia and some officials felt a temporary halt of sales to Poland would increase pressure on Moscow to sign.

When reporters checked with the Agriculture Department on Sept. 23 concerning rumors that an embargo on Polish purchases was in force, officials referred them to the State Department, where several officials usually involved in food policy said they knew nothing about an embargo.

## Poles 'Embarrassed'

On the same day, Polish Agriculture Minister Kazimierz Barcikowski was on an official visit here. A Polish Embassy official said later that the revelations about the grain-sale suspension caused diplomatic "embarrassment."

According to a senior State Department official, "There is no indication that any export company made or lost money on inside information about the embargo's existence." However, he conceded it was "theoretically possible something like that could happen."

Rolimpex director Danilczuk said that Warsaw ordered him on Sept. 11 or 12 to stop buying grain on the U.S. market.

Rolimpex has business discussions almost daily with 10 to 12 U.S. grain firms. Mr. Danilczuk said that after Sept. 12 his agency informed the firms that Rolimpex was not buying but did not say that an embargo was in force.

Mr. Danilczuk said it was "possible they had some suspicion" of what was going on. Representatives of several grain firms said last week they had no hint of the diplomatic move. However, an Agriculture Department official with long experience with the grain trade said it was "safe to assume" that the trade learned of the situation as soon as his department did.

Another Agriculture Department official said that leaders of several farm organizations knew of the embargo before it became known to the public.

## Orbit Over Tropics Planned

## U.S. Satellite to Check on Ozone Layer

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—A maneuverable satellite is scheduled to be launched tomorrow for a succession of dips into the atmosphere to help scientists determine whether a variety of human activities is depleting the earth's protective ozone layer.

It will be the second satellite making ozone measurements. The first, Nimbus-4, is presumably nearing the end of its operational life, having been launched in 1970 with a projected minimum life of one year.

Unlike Nimbus-4, whose orbit passes over the polar regions and is roughly circular at a height of 680 miles, the new vehicle will be in a highly elliptical orbit over the tropics. The vehicle is designated Atmosphere Explorer-E and, if orbit is achieved, will also be known as Explorer-55.

The satellite is expected to soar almost 2,000 miles out into space, then swoop as low as 80 miles—deep enough into the atmosphere to cause considerable frictional heating in the spacecraft.

## Ultraviolet Sunlight

The ozone, concentrated between 10 and 15 miles aloft, will be measured by recording the amount of ultraviolet sunlight scattered back into space. The more that is scattered, the less is being absorbed by ozone.

It is this role of ozone in absorbing the more lethal wavelengths of ultraviolet that helps make the earth's surface habitable.

Recent fears that gases released by aerosol cans might be depleting the ozone led the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to alter the design of this satellite to include an ozone recorder.

In 1978 another of the Nimbus

series is to be launched, continuing the ozone measurements. A major problem in assessing whether atmospheric pollutants are depleting the ozone is the regional and cyclic variations in ozone abundance.

Ozone varies markedly with latitude, being more abundant close to polar regions than near the equator. Because skin cancer

is more common at low latitudes, this variation in its incidence has been taken as evidence that it is related to the weaker ozone layer—and therefore higher ultraviolet exposure—there.

The ozone also varies in a way that seems linked to the solar sunspot cycle, which is known to affect the intensity of ultraviolet emissions from the sun.

Ozone is a gas whose molecules are formed by the mating of three oxygen atoms. Its abundance in the stratosphere is dependent on complex chemical reactions and interactions with sunlight that competitively deplete and reconstitute the gas. An early concern was that oxides of nitrogen from the exhaust of supersonic transports might speed the breakdown.

More recently fears have arisen about oxides of nitrogen derived, through bacterial activity, from the widespread use of nitrogen fertilizers.

Last GI in Vietnam  
Arrives in Honolulu

HONOLULU, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Veto Baker, a soldier absent without leave and the last American to leave South Vietnam, arrived at Hickam Air Force Base Saturday and was taken to Tripler Army Medical Center.

Mr. Baker, 27, went AWOL from his unit in Vietnam in 1973 when his superior officers refused to permit him to marry.

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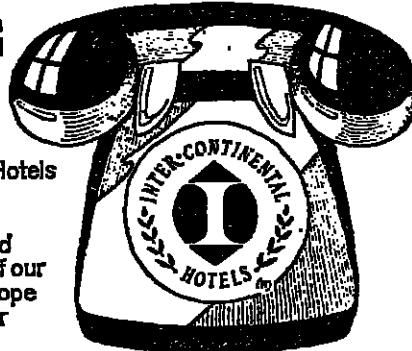
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In Unofficial Keynote of Electoral Campaign

# Fraser Stresses Australian Economic Ills

SYDNEY, Nov. 17 (UPI)—In a speech to the Liberal-National Country party conference today, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser stressed the economic problems facing Australia and hinted at a new monetary controls if his party wins the general elections on Dec. 12.

In a nationwide radio and television speech, Mr. Fraser in effect launched his campaign, delivering an attack on the Labor party's economic management, in an apparent effort to make economic problems the major issue of the elections.

Mr. Fraser said that since he took office, following the dismis-

sion of the former government, at best, did not understand the extent of the damage caused by its incompetence and that its economic policies had failed.

Mr. Fraser said that the budget deficit will be \$5.04 billion rather than \$3.5 billion, as previously forecast; that unemployment will rise to 400,000, or 8.5 per cent of the work force; that price increases in the new quarter will top 5 per cent, and that consumer spending is not showing the expected signs of recovery.

"The facts were all available to the former Labor government," Mr. Fraser said. "They are facts that should have been available to the Parliament. They support

## Polls Indicative

SYDNEY, Nov. 17 (AP)—Two opinion polls released yesterday showed increased popular support for the ousted Labor government but did not give it the strength needed to return to power in the general elections.

A survey conducted in major cities by Australian National Opinion Polls showed 48.5 per cent support for the Labor party, 45.5 per cent for the Liberal-National Country-party coalition and 5 per cent for other parties.

When Labor won in the elections last year, it had 53 per cent of the major city vote. The Australian national poll was conducted during the first two weekends of this month, just before the governor-general removed Mr. Whitlam and put Mr. Fraser in power.

A Gallup Poll, also released yesterday, gave Labor only 44 per cent of the popular vote nationwide and Mr. Fraser's coalition 48 per cent. But it showed that Mr. Whitlam's personal popularity on the eve of his dismissal was 49 per cent to Mr. Fraser's 34 per cent, the first time Mr. Whitlam had topped Mr. Fraser since Mr. Fraser became opposition leader in March.

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A worker in Portland, Maine, plows garbage at a dump, disturbing some hungry gulls.

# Trade Rises at Canton Fair, Showcase for Chinese Goods

By H.D.S. Greenway

CANTON, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The autumn session of China's month-long semianual export fair ended here Saturday. Final attendance figures have not yet been released but last year 25,000 foreigners visited the autumn fair.

Trading has been brisk in comparison with last year's autumn fair and this year's spring fair, according to business sources. This is both a reflection of a slight upturn in the world economy and a decision on the part of the Chinese to lower their prices for many commodities, businessmen say.

In 1973, the Chinese decided to lower their prices to the world economy but in so doing they did not calculate the impact of the worldwide recession into which the industrial world was then sliding. Traders generally complained that Chinese prices were unrealistically high and uncompetitive last year.

## Political Atmosphere

Traders interviewed here have noticed a marked relaxation in the political atmosphere as well. Last year there were posters in Canton criticizing local leaders but this year there are none to be seen. In the mid-1960s, during the "cultural revolution," businessmen were awakened at 5:30 a.m. with blaring propaganda and subjected to political lectures.

The generally more relaxed political atmosphere this year is also noticeable in terms of personal relationships with the Chinese. According to businessmen here, the Chinese negotiators are more open and friendly with foreigners.

The Canton fairs account for only about 30 to 40 per cent of China's export trade, according to unofficial estimates, with Shanghai and principally Peking becoming ever more important trade centers, especially for those coming to China to sell rather than to buy.

## Display Vehicle

Nevertheless the Canton fairs remain an important vehicle for the Chinese to display their wares to the world and they are equipped to handle large numbers of visitors here without straining either their hotel or transportation facilities. Traders arrive by rail from Hong Kong, 90 miles to the south, and usually stay about a week.

The Canton fairs also serve as a place where the Chinese can screen persons and decide who should be invited to Peking for more detailed discussions.

Until former President Richard Nixon's trip to China in 1972, there were no Americans at the

view that the former government, at best, did not understand the extent of the damage caused by its incompetence and that its economic policies had failed.

Mr. Fraser said that the budget deficit will be \$5.04 billion rather than \$3.5 billion, as previously forecast; that unemployment will rise to 400,000, or 8.5 per cent of the work force; that price increases in the new quarter will top 5 per cent, and that consumer spending is not showing the expected signs of recovery.

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# Probes Said To Boost CIA Recruitment

SEATTLE, Nov. 17 (AP)—According to Tom Oulhane, his "company" business is good despite the bad publicity his employer has been getting lately.

Mr. Oulhane is a recruiter for the Central Intelligence Agency.

"Oh, my, they (recruits) are there," said Mr. Oulhane, who came here to interview University of Washington students seeking to join the CIA. "The recent Senate hearings have helped, shall we say, publicize the CIA."

He said that last year the CIA averaged 800 job applications a month, but now the number is up to 1,700. Recruits "see the importance of intelligence in the world today," Mr. Oulhane said.

Out of every 25 who apply, four or five will be invited for talks in the nation's capital, he said. But few will ever be a field agent, a job that requires a knowledge of foreign affairs and fluency in a foreign language. He said that most of those hired will get normal desk jobs in their specialties, such as accounting.

## 3 Die in Madrid Factory

MADRID, Nov. 17 (UPI)—An explosion of leaking acetylene gas today collapsed the roof of a Chrysler Simca automobile plant near here, killing three workers and injuring six, factory officials said.

## Paris Art Galleries

RIGHT BANK  
Boulevard Haussmann  
Avenue des Champs-Élysées  
Avenue de la Concorde  
Avenue de l'Opéra  
Avenue de la Madeleine  
Avenue de la République  
Avenue de la Liberté  
Avenue de la Paix  
Avenue de la Justice  
Avenue de la Vérité  
Avenue de la Sagesse  
Avenue de la Science  
Avenue de la Culture  
Avenue de la Beauté  
Avenue de la Santé  
Avenue de la Longévité  
Avenue de la Richesse  
Avenue de la Prospérité  
Avenue de la Gloire  
Avenue de la Fama  
Avenue de la Reputa  
Avenue de la Honore  
Avenue de la Dignite  
Avenue de la Noblesse  
Avenue de la Grandeur  
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## British Searcher IRA Weir Leads to Feud U.S. Journalist's Book Opens Old Rift in Bonn Leadership

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Nov. 17 (UPI)—During the convention last week of the Social Democratic party in Bonn, the leaders—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, party chairman Willy Brandt and party parliamentary leader Herbert Wehner—emphasized repeatedly the party's unity and the leadership's unity in the common cause.

But two of them—Mr. Brandt and Mr. Wehner—have hardly been on speaking terms for a year and a half. A newly elected deputy chairman of the party, Hans-Joachim Lauth, acknowledged this yesterday and added: "We can disagree with personal differences as we can get along on important matters."

While the oaths of solidarity are being taken last week, many delegates were whispering about the rift that was to appear in the party's leadership. Der Spiegel, the left-wing magazine, has been publishing the depth and bitterness of the split at the top of the party.

**Guillotine Affair**  
The dispute goes back to the signing of last week's Bonn conference. Brandt resigned after his aide, under Guillaume, was charged with having been an East German spy—and having been privy to details of Chancellor Brandt's private life. Lack of encouragement from Mr. Wehner was one of the reasons Mr. Brandt gave for resigning.

The article, based on an accompanying book about Mr. Brandt by a former Bonn correspondent, "The New York Times" who is now based in Washington, opens the wounds again as the Social Democrats are getting ready for national elections next fall.

Mr. Brandt closed the convention yesterday and warned against defamatory campaigns against the party.

## Talks on Cyprus Still Stalled Despite End of U.S. Arms Ban

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Nov. 17 (UPI)—More than a month after the Congress partly lifted the ban on arms shipments to Turkey, the Greek and Turkish sides have failed to reach agreement on resuming talks about the future of Cyprus. Previous negotiations broke down in September after four fruitless rounds.

According to diplomats here, some progress has been made but more work needs to be done. "It's not as bad as it was but I wouldn't say it's very encouraging," a Western analyst said of the situation.

Efforts to resume the talks have been suspended during the United Nations debate on Cyprus. Most diplomats in Athens, including Greeks, hope the debate will produce a resolution that is broadly acceptable to all sides. There is concern here that if the Greek Cypriots push for a resolution that strongly condemns the Turks, the climate for negotiation could be poisoned.

The prestige of the Ford administration and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is deeply involved in the drive to resume talks. The administration argued that Turkey would never negotiate under the pressure of the arms embargo but would be more flexible if Congress reversed the ban.

## Lebanese Cabinet Meets to Discuss Economic Crisis

BEIRUT, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The Lebanese Cabinet reviewed the state of the nation's battered economy today and discussed plans to aid those sectors of the economy most affected by seven months of civil war.

Premier Rashid Karami told newsmen that the Cabinet had asked a panel of financial experts to prepare "necessary plans and projects for the country to face the economic problems."

The panel was composed of leading financial figures including the governor of the central bank, Elias Sarkis; the chairman of the development bank, Salim al-Hoss; the president of the bankers' association, Joseph Gassan; and the director of the Ministry of Finance, Khalil Salem.

Mr. Karami said: "We discussed plans aimed at helping the economy—especially the sectors which have been most hurt, like trade, industry, agriculture and tourism."

## Dissenters See Abuse by Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—A group of prominent Soviet dissenters has accused Soviet authorities of resuming the practice of declaring political protesters insane, after apparently dropping it for two years.

Members of the "Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights" said in a statement handed to newsmen Friday that a 27-year-old economist, from Odessa, Vyacheslav Igrumov, had been pronounced insane by Moscow's Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry. Mr. Igrumov was arrested in March on charges of anti-Soviet slander, the statement said.



Herbert Wehner

the book and made several factual changes at Mr. Brandt's request. Der Spiegel also says that a Brandt associate, Horst Ehmke, came to Washington in September and complained about "bad passages."

"Why Wehner didn't try to prevent Brandt's book from creating new irritations so soon before the national elections," the magazine writes, "is a complete mystery to Brandt's friends."

Der Spiegel has often been critical of Mr. Wehner, who is 69, and strongly suggested that he should resign.

"Brandt was upset and paced back and forth. 'I am a failure,' he murmured. 'I am thinking of resignation.' Then he hesitatingly mentioned that the officials were investigating his affairs with women."

**Easier For Me**  
"I'm glad you brought that up, Wehner said, 'because that makes it easier for me.'"

"You should inform yourself," Wehner pressed. "You have to look at the papers." Brandt mentioned thoughts of suicide. They separated after half an hour."

Der Spiegel says that Mr. Brandt informed both Mr. Brandt and Mr. Wehner of the contents of

## Israelis Press Fortification of Golan Heights

TEL HAZIKIA, Israel-occupied Syria, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Israel is fortifying the Golan Heights as never before, determined to prevent another Syrian attack.

The Golan Heights, along the northeast frontier of Israel, were captured from Syria in 1967 and were the scene of armored spearheads launched by Syria at the start of the October, 1973, war.

Egypt has been pressing the United States to get Israel to conclude an agreement with Syria over this territory—42 miles long and 16 miles wide at its widest point. Israel has said that it is willing to negotiate.

Overhauling all is the Nov. 30 expiration of the UN peace-keeping mandate. UN troops guard the cease-fire line and maintain a narrow buffer zone between the two armies. Syria has not said whether it will renew the UN mandate.

Israel has vowed never to withdraw from the heights and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has said that only "cosmetic" changes in the Golan frontier would be considered.

The heights are inhabited by 10,000 Druses and 1,000 Israelis living in 18 settlements. Israel rejects the possibility of Syrian guns again overlooking the western escarpment and firing at Israeli settlements in the Hula Valley below.

A variety of cosmetic changes is possible along the border. Indeed, one already was made when Israel gave up the city of Kuneitra in the troop disengagement accord engineered in May of last year by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

But it probably would take all of Mr. Kissinger's bargaining ability to convince Syria to accept only another token return of its captured territory.

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## Indicating Determination to Stay

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## Beer's Cheaper Than Milk in U.S. 'Dairyland'

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17 (AP).

—It was beer that made Milwaukee famous but milk that made Wisconsin into America's Dairyland. Now beer is cheaper than milk in this area.

The change occurred recently when Milwaukee grocers hiked the price for whole milk by 10 cents a gallon to between \$1.39 and \$1.42. This works out to about 1.1 cents an ounce of fresh milk.

A case of 24 12-ounce, returnable bottles of beer may be purchased for \$2.99, or 1.04 cents an ounce.

Wisconsin has about 16 percent of all the dairy cattle in the United States, about 1.8 million head, and is first in the nation in milk production, with more than 18.4 million pounds in 1973.

New roads have been paved and others widened for speedier access to the front by mechanized infantry and support units.

Tank tracks have been scratched from the rocky surface and paved with crushed rock. An anti-tank trench extends the length of the Golan.

Military censorship forbids description of other defensive work.

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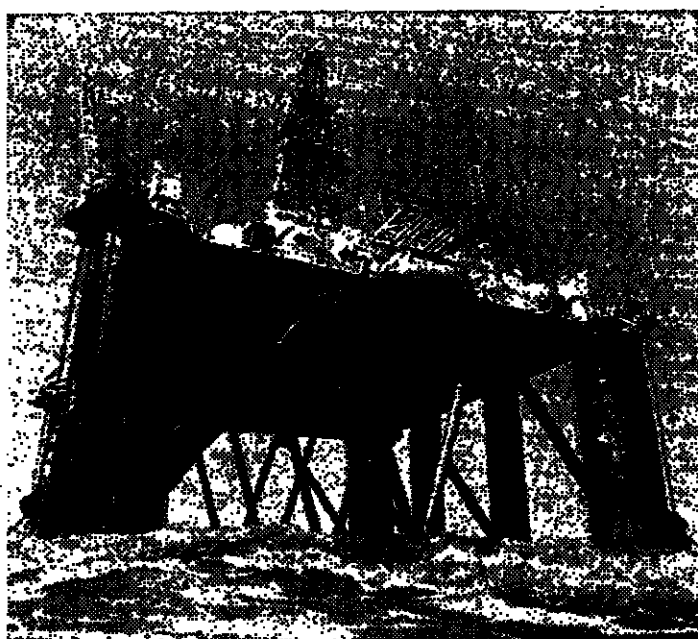
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de \$430,000 U.S.  
R.C. Paris No 25 B 2112 21 Rue de Berry, 75008 Paris Cedex 02  
Tel. 25-36-00 Telex 32056 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris  
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Tucker  
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## FASHION Jumpsuit Comes Back: Utilitarian High Style

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The jumpsuit has had an erratic career. A direct steal from the utilitarian work clothes of the 1940s, it has been a fashion trend, a utilitarian garment, a utilitarian garment, a utilitarian garment.

Like many successful trends, it has popped up from various sources. Some women bought from Saint Laurent's couture far back as 1968. Young girls, with more dash than cash, quickly found their way to the same utilitarian work clothes department where they could pick the real thing for 100 francs.

The first, high-styled Saint Laurent jumpsuit was definitely a black jersey with sequined sleeves. Obviously, at that time, that designer did not believe that he could go all the way with the idea and restricted it to evening. It did not get off the ground until last year's couture collection when Saint Laurent came out with another utilitarian black jersey version—but also added a lot of tailored, poplin ones.

A Combination  
It was a combination of strong statement and the time being. In any case, the jumpsuit was definitely launched. Chic women started buying it despite the stiff 7,000-franc price tag. Cheaper copies quickly turned up in other shops.

Women who quickly bought it in couture and ready-to-wear include Marianne François-Poncet, Olympia de Rothschild, Nan Kempner, Consuelo Crespi and Susan Train—most of whom

have tall, lean, excellent figures. This season, Saint Laurent shrewdly dropped it from his couture line and put it in his Rive Gauche ready-to-wear. He made several versions, one of wool jersey, the other of black satin. Both of them are hard to keep in stock. All the Paris boutiques had run out of them until the Rue de Tournon got a fresh shipment last week. The jersey one, which is the best seller, comes in beige, camel or dark gray and costs 900 francs.

Madd, on Rue Tronchet, also sold them by the dozens. They come in velvet at a modest 300 francs. A more elaborate version with encrusted yokes goes for 800 francs. A spokesman for Madd said the jumpsuits were selling fast three weeks ago but noted a recent slowdown.

At Galeries Lafayette, fashion director Jacqueline Leray said that the store has started moving the jumpsuit from the junior to the matron's department. A dressy one, priced around 300 francs, is going fast because, she said, "It's a new, amusing way of dressing for evening."

Spring Collection  
Vicky Tiel, in her spring collection, has firmly banked on the jumpsuit and covered the scene—three for daytime, three for evening. The evening version is sexy, in midnight-blue jersey with a boat neck in front, drop sleeves slashed to the shoulders and a deep V décolleté in back.

At Marie Martine's, the answer



Young woman and jumpsuit in Paris streets. Marianne François-Poncet in the Saint Laurent Rive Gauche suit, left, and Nan Kempner in the couture version.



See Press/Brighte Alous.

was stern and definite: "It's not for our clientele. Women are not for jumpsuits. They find them hard to put on and take off."

Which brings us to the drawbacks of the jumpsuit. It is true that except for the zippered ones, they are hard to handle. But the truth is that they only look right if you have a good, and

preferably tall, figure. By wearing high heels, one can avoid looking dumpy.

But there is no question that the jumpsuit, which has not quite

made it in the streets yet, is headed for a strong career, because it is a new and different way to wear pants, which have come back in full force.

## WINE

### The Capricious 1975 Beaujolais

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The legal release date for Beaujolais, Nov. 15, has become something of a modern Bacchic festival. Last Saturday, all over Paris, the usual rush was on to taste the first of the year's new wines. One of the wonderful things about wine is that it is never the same from year to year, and the 1975 Beaujolais showed itself to be especially capricious, varying sharply from bistro to bistro.

The good news is that the wine is surprisingly good, deep in color, somewhat tannic and not exceptionally fruity but natural and thoroughly enjoyable. The bad news is that Beaujolais is very expensive this year, going for 12 francs or more a bottle, against 8 or 9 a year ago. The reason is a small crop of 500,000 to 600,000 hectoliters, less than two-thirds of a normal harvest and only about a third as much as the previous two years' oversized vintages.

"It's too expensive this year," says Louis Pin, who specializes in Beaujolais in his wine bar-restaurant Ma Bourgogne. "But my customers keep asking for it, and I have to give them what they want. You can find good Burgundy, such as Mercurey, for less than Beaujolais in a lot of restaurants, but they go right on drinking Beaujolais, so what can you do?"

Drink Mercurey, is one answer, but the point is that there seems to be no letup in the craze for highly drinkable Beaujolais, Per-

haps as the novelty of the new wine wears off, people will stop to think what it's costing them and turn to more reasonably priced wines, but that remains to be seen.

A visit to the Fête de Fleurie, held annually the weekend before Nov. 15, was the first opportunity to taste a range of wines from simple Beaujolais and Beaujolais-Villages to the nine crus of the region. Many were "hard," that is, harsh and rough while others were already showing considerable promise.

Pierre Ferrand, a genial square-faced Beaujolais shipper from Belleville, explained the characteristics of the 75 vintage. "This year is very irregular. Very few of the wines will make good primers (new wines) because what you look for in them is freshness, fruitiness and smoothness, which is generally lacking this year. There was rot and hail at the end of the season, but during the summer the grapes developed thick skins which give color and tannin. Some of these wines won't make it to the end of the year and others will only begin to be good then. Many should last several years, especially such crus as Moulin-A-Vent, Morgon and Julienas, in magnums.

"The yield was low this year and the grapes ripened well so they had plenty of natural sugar for a naturally high level of alcohol. There wasn't so much sugaring with beet because it wasn't necessary. Just a bit to give a little smoothness."

Another surprise was a tasting of the 74s in Mr. Ferrand's winery. In May they had seemed flat, uninteresting. Now they were marvelously alive, fruity, well-structured wines with a good prospect of lasting well. So if the 75s seem too expensive, you could do worse than to go on drinking the 74s, especially until the 76s have had time to soften.

Most of the good wine bistros now have new Beaujolais on sale, although only a handful began on Saturday. Here is a list of Paris addresses where I tasted samples of excellent 1975 wines.

- Au Sauvignon, 80 Rue des Saints-Pères, was my favorite with a remarkably clean-tasting, typical 75.
- La Cloche des Halles, 26 Rue Coquillière, has another very good new Beaujolais.
- Le Rallye, 6 Rue Daguerrre, has, by far the fruitiest, most primer of the new wines.

I have not yet tasted the new wines at the following bistros, but they invariably come up with something good and now have it available.

- Ma Bourgogne (mentioned above), 133 Boulevard Haussmann.
- Bar des BOF, 7 Rue des Innocents.
- La Tartine, 24 Rue de Rivoli.
- Le Sancerrois, 12 Rue du Champ-de-Mars.
- Aux Négociants, 37 Rue Lamartine.
- Le Balto, 80 Rue de l'Amiral Mouchez.

## After Publishing House Bombed

### Police Protect Goncourt Award Ceremony

By Julian Nundy

PARIS, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—France's most coveted literary prize was awarded today under police protection to a writer whose real identity is unknown.

The award, the Prix Goncourt, went to Emile Ajar for his novel "La Vie Devant Soi" (Life Before Him), a few hours after a fire bomb damaged a Paris publishing house, the latest in a series of violent incidents affecting the literary world.

But an expected verbal protest against the Goncourt selectors' alleged corruption did not take place at the ceremony itself.

Uniformed police stood outside the Drouant restaurant where the winner was announced and police vehicles with reinforcements were parked in nearby streets.

Restaurant staff members said their police in civilian clothes were positioned in and around the building.

Calm Finales  
The announcement of the award provided an unexpected calm finale to a campaign against the 10 judges, all writers whose opinions say are influenced by their publishers.



Armand Lanoux, announcing winner.

Last month, a bomb exploded outside the home of one judge. A writer, Jack Thieulou, was arrested after the bomb attack—at the home of Françoise

Mallet-Joris—and charged with arson and illegal possession of arms.

Leftist publisher Jean Edern-Hallier, the leader of the campaign against the Goncourt, threatened to release Mr. Thieulou's pet monkey inside the restaurant to demonstrate his contempt for the prize. But he did not appear at the ceremony.

Today's bomb attack caused minor damage to the Grasset publishing house. An organization calling itself the "Group of Revolutionary Artists" claimed responsibility.

Armand Lanoux, president of the Académie Goncourt which awards the prize, told reporters he was under no pressure from any publisher.

"I do not belong to any publishing house. Several companies have published my works," he said.

Mr. Lanoux added that he thought Mr. Ajar's book would reach a wide public and said it had made him cry when he read it.

"La Vie Devant Soi" describes the love of a young Arab boy for the elderly Jewish woman who raised him in the Les Halles district of Paris.

His parents, a pimp and a prostitute, abandoned him to the woman, who dies when the boy is in his early teens.

Mr. Ajar, whose first book appeared in 1972, has threatened never to write again if his identity is revealed and is said to live mainly in Denmark. He was born in 1940 in Nice to Russian émigré parents.

Normally the Goncourt guarantees large sales together with trips to other French-speaking countries and radio and television appearances for the author.

There was no indication whether Mr. Ajar would come out of seclusion to exploit the award's usual advantages.

## London Museum Launches Appeal For Donatello Art

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The Victoria and Albert Museum has launched an appeal for donations to help buy a 15th-century bronze relief of the Madonna and Child by the Italian Renaissance artist Donatello from an American art dealer.

The museum has four months to raise the remaining £75,000 of the £176,000 purchase price and prevent the work being exported to the United States.

The plaque was acquired from a private owner by American art dealer Eugene Thors who hopes to sell it to the Frick Museum in New York.

Experts valued the work at £1 million but Mr. Thors estimated its value at £150,000 in his application for an art export license.

Under the export laws a British gallery can offer to buy a work of art destined for export at the price estimated by the owner in his export application.

## Martin Luther Letter Sells for \$15,000

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (UPI)—A letter from Martin Luther fetched 40,000 marks (\$15,000) at an auction last week.

The letter and an accompanying note by Georg Spalatin, a friend of the theologian, dated from 1522.

A letter from Luther's fellow Protestant Casper Cruciger brought 11,000 marks (\$4,200) at the auction at the Gerda Hasegalerie.



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## \$7,900 Sets Record For Sale of a Thimble

GENEVA, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—An unidentified buyer paid a world record price of 21,000 Swiss francs (\$7,900) for a hand-painted Meissen thimble at a sale of fine porcelain here, the auctioneers, Christie's of London, said.

The thimble, 24 centimeters long, was decorated with galleons in a landscape, painted by Ignaz Preisler at Breslau (now Wrocław in Poland) in the 18th century.

Collectors from several countries paid a total of nearly 300,000 Swiss francs (about \$112,000) for the 146 thimbles auctioned at the sale.

## Jewelry Auction

The auction of jewelry by Christie's which netted about \$7.2 million was held in Geneva not Zurich as sent in an Associated Press dispatch and published in the Nov. 15-16 International Herald Tribune. The IHT regrets the error.







## Report From UN Panel Says

## Upturn in Europe Is Still Lagging

NEVA, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—The upturn in the economy is not in sight in most Western countries and their trade will decline more than economists anticipated only a short time ago, the Nations Economic Commission for Europe (NECE) warns that the current turn follows a pattern that correspond to that of cyclical postwar recessions and that little sign of recovery is expected in the second half of 1975.

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growth of the GNP. In the current recession, when import volume is expected to fall 10 per cent and the GNP 2.5 per cent in Western Europe, the NECE says that the so-called "import elasticity factor" would be about four, more than double the 1965-1969 rate.

## U.S. Refineries Process Record in Foreign Oil

HOUSTON, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—Project Independence aside, U.S. refineries are processing more foreign crude oil than ever before in history.

For the past 18 weeks, every third barrel of crude oil processed at a U.S. refinery has been imported. Just five years ago, the ratio was one out of every nine barrels.

For 18 consecutive weeks, domestic refineries have mixed more than 4 million barrels a day of imported crude with domestic crude, including a record 4.7 million barrels a day for the week ending Sept. 15.

Prior to the embargo, the 4-million-barrel barrier had been broken only once. During 1974, it was exceeded eight times but never for more than three consecutive weeks.

During the embargo, crude imports ranged from a record high of 3.77 million barrels a day to a low of 2.12 million barrels a day. It took three months to push the level to another high of 3.58 million barrels a day after the embargo was lifted. Crude imports are expected to average a record 4.19 million barrels a day this year, and a high of 4.85 million barrels a day has been projected for 1976. The average for 1970 was 1.32 million barrels a day.

Industry sources say the requirements for foreign crude will continue to climb despite the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit, Project Independence, and other conservation efforts.

Demand for petroleum products is still below that of the pre-embargo days, but domestic production of crude oil is in its fifth consecutive year of decline and the end of the trend is not in sight.

Domestic output of crude peaked at 9.18 million barrels a day in 1970. An unbroken 8.37-million-barrel average this year is expected to drop to 8.14 million barrels a day next year.

Such trends mean that, in just six years, domestic production will have declined 1.04 million barrels a day, or 11.3 per cent, while crude imports will have increased by 3.53 million barrels a day, or 267.4 per cent.

## Hope for City Lifts Wall St. Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—Stocks moved ahead at a moderate pace today, largely on hopes that New York City's battle to avoid default will be resolved favorably.

Although it still was not clear whether the Ford administration has softened its opposition to a federal rescue operation of New York, it appeared investors were betting some solution would be found before next month, when the city has to make good on its short-term debts.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 2.50 points to 856.66. It was up 1.18 at 3 o'clock. Advancing issues exceeded declines by about 810 to 605.

Volume totaled 17.6 million shares compared with 18.46 million yesterday.

Du Pont rose 3 1/2 to 132 1/2. It declared a year-end dividend of \$1 a share.

American Chain & Cable picked up 7/8 to 20 1/8, although the exchange halted trading on the issue. The trading halt came prior to the announcement that Babcock & Wilcox of Britain intends to make a cash tender offer for American Chain's stock at \$97 a share.

But Otis Elevator tumbled 1 1/8 to 36 3/8. United Technologies said about 6.2 million shares of Otis's common stock, or about 73 per cent of its outstanding common shares, have been tendered under United's offer to purchase shares at \$44 each.

United Technologies' stock fell 1 1/8 to 48 1/2.

Xerox fell 1 5/8 to 52 5/8.

Last Friday, Xerox lowered rental prices on some of its copiers.

Household Finance lost 1 1/8 to 16 1/2. After the market closed Friday, it forecast flat earnings for the year, which was regarded as a disappointment. The company also announced plans to offer \$150 million in debentures.

Denny's fell a point to 18 3/4. It said it plans an offering of 1 million common shares.

Among the issues up a point or more, meantime, were Cone Mills, up 3 1/8 to 40 1/4, Corning Glass 2 1/4 to 43 1/4, IBM 2 1/2 to 226, Burroughs 3 to 55 1/8, Time 1 1/4 to 60 3/8, Walt Disney 1 to 52 3/8, Eastman Kodak 1 3/8 to 108 1/4, Bankers Trust 1 to 108 1/4.

In Chicago soybean futures fell 6 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade, continuing a decline that got under way long before the harvest had started.

There were indications of a near record yield and many in the trade were bearish on prospects for cutting the stocks by usage here and abroad of soybeans and products.

Soybean meal was down \$1 a ton and soybean oil lost some 50 points, or 1/2 cent a pound.

Wheat and corn futures were uneven at the close while oats were down 1 cent a bushel.

## U.S. Firms Are Holding Off From Big Inventory Buildup

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—The moderate October rise in industrial output indicates businesses are not rushing to build up inventories following last summer's massive liquidation, government economists say.

The Federal Reserve Board's latest report on the output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities showed that production last month increased for the sixth month in a row but that the rise was only 0.4 per cent. That follows hefty gains of 1.8 per cent in September and 1.6 per cent in August and is the steepest increase since last May, when the current upturn in production began.

"The slowdown in output indicates businesses are exhibiting caution now so they won't build up their inventories so rapidly," ventures one Fed economist.

This analyst says the big jumps in industrial output last summer were a reaction to the sharp reductions in inventories, which had built up during the steep recession. Many businesses have gotten production levels back to more normal levels, he says, and they are reluctant to "increase their stocks again very much."

This assessment was supported by a Commerce Department report that showed inventories of U.S. businesses increased in September for the second month in a row, but by a slim 0.2 per cent. The rise did not come from manufacturers, whose stocks fell a seventh consecutive time.

According to the Commerce Department, business inventories in September increased \$470 million to a seasonally-adjusted \$265.13 billion from \$264.66 billion in August, when stocks had climbed \$1.32 billion, or 0.5 per cent. Prior to the recent inventory rise in inventories, business stocks had slid for six consecutive months.

Business sales in September increased for the sixth consecutive month, rising \$228 million, or 0.5 per cent, to an adjusted \$173.28 billion from \$172.35 billion in August, when sales, spurred 1.9 per cent.

Government economists generally said they had expected the October slowdown in the rise of industrial production. "It was inevitable," said one analyst. "The increases in output in the third quarter had averaged 1.1 per cent a month. You can't go on like that indefinitely," he added.

Last month's increases were fairly widespread among consumer goods and nondurable industrial materials, but these gains generally were smaller than in the two previous months, the Fed said.

The Fed's overall index rose to 116.5 per cent of the 1967 average, from a downward-revised 116 per cent in September. The September index, initially reported as 116.2 per cent, or 1.9 per cent above August, was adjusted to reflect additional data.

Consumer goods production in October rose 0.5 per cent following the prior month's 0.9-per-cent increase, with durable goods output expanding 1.3 per cent and production of nondurables rising 0.5 per cent. Auto production climbed 2.7 per cent in October to an annual rate of 7.7 million units. Production of household appliances, other home goods, and nondurable consumer goods continued to advance.

Production of business equipment fell 0.3 per cent last month, following substantial increases the previous two months, with much of the drop reflecting reduced output of trucks. James Pate, assistant commerce secretary for economic affairs, termed the decline in business equipment output "bothersome."

Mr. Pate, the Commerce Department's chief economist, says he is looking to production gains in this sector to provide a "main thrust" to next year's economic gains.

The October decline, he says, suggests that this sector will not contribute much to any business upturn early next year.

A Reserve Board economist said he agrees that, if there is going to be a strong economic gain next year, signs will have to show up in this sector to provide a "main thrust" to next year's economic gains.

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## Britain May Act Soon to Help Ailing Color TV Industry

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—The British government may act soon to help the ailing color television industry, hit by intense import competition as well as tight credit controls and high sales levies.

The government assistance is expected to be aimed at color television production, where it is running at half of last year's level and imports account for more than 50 per cent of the total.

month, called for "urgent steps to ensure the survival of British picture tube manufacturing capacity." These steps, the NEDO group said, could include import quotas as well as "steps to increase the prices at which Japanese picture tubes enter this country."

In the past 12 months Britain has stopped making monochrome TV tubes as both Mullard and Thorn have ceased black and white operations. The danger, Michael Mason, secretary of the Electronics Consumer Board, says, "is that color tube production will go the same way if something isn't done soon to help the industry."

## U.S. Aide Urges World Curbs On Export, Import Practices

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—U.S. international trade negotiator Frank D. McCann today urged that export subsidies and import restrictions providing "unreasonable competitive advantages" must be brought under international control.

Speaking at a national foreign trade conference in New York, the Ford administration official said the United States also believes that an international code on export subsidies "should apply equally to agricultural and industrial trade."

The United States, Mr. Dent said, is not interested in negotiating an agreement with other major trading nations that would merely contain "meaningless" definitions of export subsidies.

Rather, he said, the code should focus on categories of export subsidies that are "unacceptable" because they favor exports over domestic production and those that might be "acceptable" because, like government financial support for trade fairs, they would not distort world trade patterns.

Reuters reported today that the United States has proposed tougher rules against subsidized exports in free trade negotiations in Geneva.

U.S. sources said the Americans put forward their proposal last week in a negotiating sub-group dealing with the issue of export subsidies and import duties designed to combat them.

[The sub-group is one of several dealing with individual sectors of the overall negotiations. These are aimed at freeing the flow of world trade in industrial and agricultural products.]

Mr. Dent said the time has come to clarify what he called the "real issues" in the negotiations in Geneva.

Noting that the worldwide recession temporarily overshadowed the importance of the trade negotiations, Mr. Dent said that major trading nations, "despite a few minor and temporary aberrations," have kept to their pledges to avoid restrictive trade measures.

## French Trade Shows Deficit For 1st Time in Eight Months

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—France had a seasonally-adjusted foreign trade deficit of 1.575 billion francs (\$558 million) in October, the Foreign Trade Ministry announced today. This followed eight consecutive months of surpluses.

Seasonally-adjusted exports in the month amounted to 18.163 billion francs, while imports totaled 19.737 billion francs.

The deficit compares with a seasonally-adjusted surplus of 82 million francs in September and a deficit of 2.189 billion francs in October last year.

Seasonally-adjusted exports in September amounted to 18.111 billion francs, while those in October last year totaled 18.290 billion francs. Imports in the same two months added up to 18.419 billion and 20.959 billion francs, respectively.

For the first 10 months of this year, France had a foreign trade surplus of 7.056 billion francs, compared with a deficit of 16.091 billion in the same period last year, the ministry said.

Unadjusted exports totaled 20.144 billion francs, against 17.461 billion a month earlier and 20.055 billion francs in October 1974. Imports amounted to 20.278 billion francs, compared with 17.819 billion in September and 20.981 billion francs a year ago.

The unadjusted deficit narrowed to 134 million francs in October, from a deficit of 358 million last September and \$26 million francs in October last year.

There was a 10-month unadjusted surplus of 6.454 billion francs, against a deficit of 16.123 billion francs in the like 1974 period.

JAPAN'S DEFICIT WIDENS

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—Japan's overall balance of payments slumped further into deficit in October, showing an \$800-million shortfall against a \$104-million deficit in September and a \$354-million year-earlier surplus, the Ministry of Finance said today.

The country's trade balance was in surplus by \$350 million, compared with a \$412-million surplus in September and a \$706-million surplus in October 1974.

But long-term capital flows were in deficit by \$380 million, short-term capital flows plus errors and omissions contributed a \$830-million deficit, and invisibles and transfers together were in deficit by \$490 million.

Japan's exports in October were \$4.7 billion, up from September's \$4.4 billion and down from October 1974's \$5.3 billion. Imports totaled \$4.4 billion, against \$4 billion in September and \$4.5 billion a year earlier.

the weekend Prime Minister Harold Wilson told the annual meeting at Harrogate that Britain reserved the right to impose short-term export controls to protect industries which might be wiped out during the current recession.

the color TV tube industry, hit by cars and textiles, is of the most likely beneficiaries of such protection.

spokesman for Mullard Ltd., one of the two makers of color tubes in Britain, says "delicate" as are going on with the government. Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd., the other producer, only say the situation is "stable."

It is feared that the collapse of the color tube industry would have a major impact on the whole British electronics industry.

The NEDO group, estimating that about 45,000 jobs have been lost since the beginning of 1974 in the electronics sector, argues that investment by electronic component makers would be discouraged by the absence of a sound consumer market.

Along with imports, the TV industry has also been badly hurt by government policies. A tight credit control, introduced in late 1973, and a general economic slump, prompted a fall in color television set deliveries in 1974 to 2.3 million units, down 20 per cent from 2.8 million a year earlier.

Stockbrokers Phillips & Drew predict 1975 sales and rentals (which account for a large share of total deliveries) will drop a further 30 per cent to about 1.6 million units, with 1976 showing a further easing to 1.5 million.

## British Steel Corp. Reports Record Loss for Half-Year

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—British Steel Corp. today reported a record pre-tax loss of £23 million for the first half of 1975, a sharp increase from the £1.4 million profit for the same period in 1974.

British Steel said the first half deficit resulted from a very low and uneconomic level of operation due to "severely reduced home and export demand reflecting the worldwide recession."

The statement disclosed that liquid steel production for the six months was down to 8.1 million tons against 10.2 million tons for the same period of 1974, and deliveries of finished and semi-finished steel products were only 6 million tons, compared with 14 million tons in the 1974 half year.

## W. German Union Backs 6% Offer In Steel Sector

ESSEN, West Germany, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—The wage committee of the IG Metall union today approved a key weekend settlement granting 6-per-cent pay increases to 230,000 iron and steel workers in the states of North Rhine-Westphalia and Bremen, an IG Metall spokesman in Essen said.

The committee is authorized by the membership to give the agreement final ratification.

The original union demand was 8 per cent against an original employer offer of 5 per cent.

The iron and steel negotiations were the first of a series of wage talks that begins every autumn. Thus the settlement approved today could set a pattern for future agreements.

On Oct. 20 four of Germany's five leading economic research institutes recommended that 1976 wage increases be limited to 6 per cent, the amount needed to compensate for inflation, in order to promote a lasting economic upswing.

Business sales in September increased for the sixth consecutive month, rising \$228 million, or 0.5 per cent, to an adjusted \$173.28 billion from \$172.35 billion in August, when sales, spurred 1.9 per cent.

Government economists generally said they had expected the October slowdown in the rise of industrial production. "It was inevitable," said one analyst. "The increases in output in the third quarter had averaged 1.1 per cent a month. You can't go on like that indefinitely," he added.

Last month's increases were fairly widespread among consumer goods and nondurable industrial materials, but these gains generally were smaller than in the two previous months, the Fed said.

The Fed's overall index rose to 116.5 per cent of the 1967 average, from a downward-revised 116 per cent in September. The September index, initially reported as 116.2 per cent, or 1.9 per cent above August, was adjusted to reflect additional data.

## GNP in Britain Falls 0.4 Per Cent

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—Britain's gross national product fell by 0.4 per cent during the last four months, indicating that the country's industrial decline may be slowing down, according to figures released today by the Central Statistical Office.

Britain's GNP—a measure of the national wealth—fell by 2.75 per cent in the previous four months and has fallen 4.75 per cent from the highest growth point in the third quarter of last year, the statistics office said.

Today's figures indicate that the present industrial recession in Britain is nearing bottom.

## Japan Firms' Net Off

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—Kawasaki Steel Corp. and Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., both iron and steel concerns, today reported declines in profit for the half-year ended Sept. 30.

Net profit at Kawasaki was 3.5 billion yen (\$11.6 million), down from 8.1 billion yen in the same period of last year.

Sales were 404.7 billion yen, down from 434.3 billion yen. Kawasaki set an unchanged dividend of 2.50 yen.

Sumitomo said net profit totaled 6.4 billion yen, down from 6.5 billion yen in the 1974 half-year, on sales of 559.1 billion yen, up from 474.3 billion yen.

The company left its dividend at 2.50 yen.

## Italian Output Slumps

MILAN, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ)—Italy's industrial production index dropped 8.1 per cent to 119.5 in September this year from the like month of the year before, the government statistics bureau (Istat) announced today on the basis of final data. The index, computed on a 1970 base equal to 100, slumped 12.3 per cent in the January-September period from the like 1974 period.

## 6 MONTH REPORT

## MARKETING GROWTH

MAPCO's marketing arm, the Thermogas Division, reported that propane sales during the 12 months ending June 30, 1975, were up 15% over the comparable period a year ago. A detailed review is contained in our June 30 Quarterly Report. Write for a copy.

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## FCE Quotations

Nov. 17, 1975			
Open	Close	High	Low
142.10	142.10	142.10	142.10
142.25	142.25	142.25	142.25
142.50	142.50	142.50	142.50
142.75	142.75	142.75	142.75
143.00	143.00	143.00	143.00
143.25	143.25	143.25	143.25
143.50	143.50	143.50	143.50
143.75	143.75	143.75	143.75
144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00
144.25	144.25	144.25	144.25
144.50	144.50	144.50	144.50
144.75	144.75	144.75	144.75
145.00	145.00	145.00	145.00
145.25	145.25	145.25	145.25
145.50	145.50	145.50	145.50
145.75	145.75	145.75	145.75
146.00	146.00	146.00	146.00
146.25	146.25	146.25	146.25
146.50	146.50	146.50	146.50
146.75	146.75	146.75	146.75
147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00
147.25	147.25	147.25	147.25
147.50	147.50	147.50	147.50
147.75	147.75	147.75	147.75
148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00
148.25	148.25	148.25	148.25
148.50	148.50	148.50	148.50
148.75	148.75	148.75	148.75
149.00	149.00	149.00	149.00
149.25	149.25	149.25	149.25
149.50	149.50	149.50	149.50
149.75	149.75	149.75	149.75
150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00



**SEAT OF SPAIN**

SEAT, world's ninth largest automobile producer, has installed System Ten\* computer by Singer and Singer\* Intelligent Terminals in its Barcelona factory for complete control of inventory, personnel, purchase order management, and cafeterias. Building on its existing systems and procedures, in a series of phased installations, SEAT is now able to check all data at its source, eliminate errors and their cause, and provide total information at any time. SEAT in Barcelona has selected Singer as the other computer supplier for actual and future development.

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Morgan Guaranty's IMM officers travel widely in serving client needs. Shown at Charles de Gaulle airport, Paris, are Andreas Frindl, head of the group, Frank Arisman from New York, and John Gaxner from London.

## For a better system of international money management, consider Morgan Guaranty

The continuing expansion of world business can mean new financial problems for companies involved in international trade. Their working capital is widely dispersed — with assets and liabilities in many countries and currencies — and is subject to regulatory constraints and market fluctuations. More than ever, financial officers in these companies need a custom-designed international system of effective financial controls that gives them the ability to anticipate both risks and opportunities.

Morgan Guaranty has a team of International Money Management specialists who work with multinational companies in achieving such controls. A Morgan IMM program helps management identify and respond to the risks of exchange exposure associated with floating rates. It analyzes a company's liquidity in order to find the most profitable use of widely fragmented funds. And it deals with the inefficiencies and limitations often imposed on a firm's cash flows by international payment systems.

Thus Morgan IMM specialists go considerably beyond the tools and techniques of cash movement. They



organize the information and reporting systems you need to make quick, effective decisions. They make a country-by-country analysis of your company and your industry, and of all the constraints that affect financial management. They draw on Morgan's long experience in world financial markets, and enlist the talents of other Morgan experts in specialties such as foreign exchange, money transfer, computer techniques, short-term investment. The result: an international money management system designed specifically to deal with your company's needs.

Consider Morgan Guaranty. We're already helping 96 of the world's 100 largest corporations, and a great many smaller ones, too.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 23 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. 10015 • OVERSEAS BANKING OFFICES: Paris, London, Brussels, Antwerp, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Zurich, Milan and Rome (Banca Morgan Vonwiller), Tokyo, Singapore, Nassau • REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: Madrid, Beirut, Sydney, Hong Kong, Manila, São Paulo, Caracas • INTERNATIONAL BANKING SUBSIDIARIES: San Francisco, Houston

**Morgan Guaranty - the corporate bank**

مکذا من لاصل



مَكْنَا مِنَ الْبَصَلِ

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<b>Dean Witter &amp; Co.</b> Incorporated	<b>Blyth Eastman Dillon &amp; Co.</b> Incorporated	
<b>The First Boston Corporation</b> Incorporated	<b>Lehman Brothers</b> Incorporated	<b>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &amp; Smith</b> Incorporated
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<b>New Japan Securities International Inc.</b>		

November 7, 1975



## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 17

[illegible][illegible]

Market Summary				
Nov. 17, 1975				
Most Active—New York				
	Sales	Close	%C	
ESTH EI	54,500	111 1/2	+ 1/2	
Southern Co	267,200	14 1/2	+ 1/2	
Xerox Cp	229,320	32 3/4	+ 1/4	
Genmont	229,320	26 1/2	+ 1/2	
Am Int'l Tel	149,750	50 1/2	+ 1/2	
Pan Am	1,330	3 1/2	+ 1/2	
NorthStar	124,850	28 1/2	+ 3/4	
Scam Int	70,750	21 1/2	+ 1/2	
Kresge SS	112,420	24 1/2	+ 1/2	
Holiday Inn	108,750	1 1/2	+ 1/2	
Val Elbow	107,500	13 1/2	+ 1/2	
Am Power	87,000	10 1/2	+ 1/2	
Burgins	101,200	8 3/4	+ 3	
Weyerhae	100,420	37 1/2	+ 1/2	
Howard John	94,500	10 1/2	+ 1/2	
		Today		Pres.

Volume (in millions)	1972	1973	% chg.
Advances	67	67	0
Declines	1,733	1,674	-3
Total	1,700	1,607	-5
New 1975 highs	6	437	7,283
New 1975 lows	14	9	-36

Most Active-American			
	Sales	Close	N.Y.
WUI Inc.	42,880	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Falcon Sd.	21,300	29 1/2	- 1/2
Brad Rogers	25,400	74 1/2	+ 1/2
Wm. S. Ed.	26,300	7 1/2	+ 1/2
Iari Brinkoff	22,200	1 1/2	+ 1/2
US Filter	21,600	9 1/4	- 1/2
Wm. Corp.	25,900	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Pittway Co.	20,500	5 1/4	+ 1/2
Nat Patent	19,730	12 1/2	- 1/2
Instrum Sys.	19,400	3 1/2	- 1/2
Apoor total stock sales			1,740,000
American stock sales			2,148,000

American Stock Index:			
High	Low	Close	N.Y.
100	99 1/2	100	+ 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Dow Jones Averages	127.84	128.56	127.17	127.87	+1.14
20 Trn	172.84	176.21	172.17	173.57	+1.14
15 Ind	172.84	176.21	172.17	173.57	+1.14
5 Stk	267.42	268.20	266.42	267.24	+1.13

	High	Low	Close	%C
45 Industrials	103.20	101.55	102.56	+0.24
15 Railroads	38.65	38.26	38.56	+0.15
40 Utilities	44.85	43.88	44.42	+0.15
500 Stocks	71.99	70.95	71.46	+0.40

	High	Low	Close	%C
Composite	48.40	48.25	48.40	+0.24
Industrials	53.76	53.57	53.76	+0.46
Transportation	53.76	53.57	53.76	+0.46
Utilities	33.40	33.29	33.40	+0.15

Finance		46.12	46.07	46.09	-0.04
<b>Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.</b>					
Shares					
Nov. 14	.....	184,226	247,692	1,536	
Nov. 13	.....	215,772	490,281	2,567	
Nov. 12	.....	164,875	390,675	2,828	
Nov. 11	.....	145,746	420,624	1,788	
Nov. 10	.....	162,322	420,624	1,788	
Nov. 9	.....	164,875	390,675	2,828	
*These totals are included in the sales figures.					
<b>Monday's</b>					
<b>New Highs and Lows</b>					
NEW HIGHS-94					
Goldman M	.....	114 1/2			
Fis. Pow	.....	114 1/2			
Chenier-Brk	.....	114 1/2			
NEW LOWS-94					
Per. Inc	.....	114 1/2			
Pleasant NG	.....	114 1/2			

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## INTERNATIONAL FRANCHISE OPPORTUNITIES

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Executive recruitment advertisements in the International Herald Tribune will not bring you 100-150 curriculum vitae, as in a national daily newspaper... they bring in normally between 15 and 30 responses.

Over the past twelve months, however, they provided an average of 6 to 7 candidates who were qualified to hold the job... the critical statistic!

The International Herald Tribune asked personnel directors and management consultants to evaluate each of their recruitment advertisements in terms of responses, number of qualified candidates and their nationalities. We have assembled this information job by job, category by category, in our "1974-1975 Recruitment Results Report."

The "1974-1975 Recruitment Results Report" will be mailed to any interested recruitment executive (please mention title, company's name), free of charge, by writing to:

The T.I.B. Group  
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Kurzbewerbung oder telefonische Kontaktaufnahme an:

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# ards Beat Redskins on Overtime Kick

## The Role of the NFL in American History

By Red Smith

In a hot flush of patriotism, the National Football League jumped about the Bicentennial bannering and is sponsoring an essay contest for high school students from 16 to 19 years of age. For the best paper on "The Role of the NFL in American History," first prize is a \$10,000 college scholarship and second is a \$5,000 scholarship. There are 10 scholarships worth \$1,000 each. In addition, the winner gets an all-expense trip to Super Bowl X in Miami next January with her, or his parents. The following is submitted in the hope of helping young minds to think along productive lines.

L. Bicentennial Essay Contest

St. Louis, Minn. I think pro football is boss and quite historic. I like to read books about it, like "Semi-Tough" and "North as the Wind." My little sister likes them, too, and is learning a lot from them.

The NFL has made contributions to legal history, medical history, and pharmacological history. In fact, the Houston Oilers case was a milestone in all three areas. Houston Ridge was a defensive end with the San Diego Chargers who got into a fight with the team doctor, and the league. He was given him pep pills to kill the pain so he could keep playing after he was hurt. He said he did keep on playing for a long time. There was testimony that the Chargers' trainer made a history by leaving a package of "bennies" or "greenies" in the locker room before each game. After the game, if a player was afraid he wouldn't sleep that night, they would give him "downers" to settle his nerves.

A druggist testified that he sold 10,000 amphetamines to Kase, the business manager of the Chargers. "Did you get Mr. Kase to ingest 10,000 pills himself?" the druggist asked. He didn't answer. This is a whole chapter in the history of pharmacology.

Houston Ridge was paid more than \$300,000 to settle his case. That was pretty historic. Later, Peter Rozelle, commissioner of the NFL, put eight of the Chargers players on probation for using drugs and fined them different amounts. He also fined the club \$20,000 and Harland Sware, the general manager, \$5,000.

This year, the Chargers have played eight games and lost six. All historians think they ought to go back on "greenies." George Burman, who was a reserve center on the Washington Redskins, is one of the most historic Americans since George Washington. In his farewell address, President Washington said: "I hold the maxim no less applicable to public men than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy." So did Norm Van Brocklin of the National Football League. On Jan. 22, 1963, an opera was having its premiere in the city of New Orleans. The opera was about the life of George Washington. It was the greatest thing that's happened in the city in five years," he said. "We got rid of those malcontents. It's a great day, a great day!" Since then the Bears have had no malcontents and very few football players.

On Jan. 22, 1963, an opera was having its premiere in a new opera house in Munich. After the first act, word came that President John F. Kennedy had been assassinated in Dallas 6,000 miles away. The theater closed and the people went home. In Rome, Italian taxi drivers draped a cab in black and parked it in front of the United States Embassy. In Israel, every shop closed in every town and kibbutz. In the United States, while mourners filed past a flag-draped casket in the Capitol rotunda, the National Football League gave a full program of football games.

"This didn't prove the NFL callous or insensitive to history," said Coach of the Atlanta Falcons and when the players played the game, and the place was resistance between halves at Super Bowl IV was a reenactment of the battle of New Orleans. The British won.

"I would rather be right than president," said Henry Clay, a statesman. "I don't care what others think, so long as I satisfy myself," says Al Davis, managing general partner of the Oakland Raiders.

SuperSonics Stop Warriors

ATTLE, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The Seattle SuperSonics stopped the Oakland Raiders 20-14 in a game that was a rematch of the Super Bowl IV.

The SuperSonics, who were the defending National Basketball Association champion Golden State Warriors, won the game in overtime.

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ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The Cardinals' 37-yard field goal sent Oakland on the way to its seventh victory in nine games.

Stabler passed to wide receiver Cliff Branch for the first two touchdowns, good for 23 and 21 yards. Running back Clarence Davis caught a 31-yard pass in the fourth quarter.

The Raiders' other touchdown came on a 36-yard run by Davis in the closing minutes.

Cleveland scored on a 10-yard run by Greg Pruitt that tied the score 7-7 in the first quarter. The Browns trailed 17-10 at the half but took the second half kickoff and marched for the tie. They went 70 yards in seven plays with the big gainer a 48-yard run by Pruitt to the Oakland seven-yard line.

Browns 27, Chargers 17

At San Diego, Denver, after stopping San Diego on the one-yard line, marched 89 yards for the tie-breaking touchdown in the final period and Jim Turner added a 47-yard field goal to spark a 47-17 victory over the Chargers.

The Chargers moved 51 yards to the Broncos' one-yard line, but Matthews was stopped for no gain on fourth down before Denver launched its go-ahead drive. Steve Ramsey hurled touchdown passes to Haven Moses and Riley Odums as the Broncos ran their record to 4-8. The Chargers suffered their ninth loss.

Ramsey completed 24 of 36 passes for 223 yards and was intercepted twice. Charger quarterback Dan Fouts connected on 13 of 30 passes for 211 yards before leaving the game in the fourth quarter with a bruised shoulder.

At San Francisco, Delvin Williams ran for 106 yards, the first time a 49er has reached that mark this year, and Steve Spurrier, in his second straight start, directed a near flawless offense that carried San Francisco to a 31-7 victory over Oakland.

Williams carried the ball only 13 times but he picked up the key yardage that led to a San Francisco field goal and a touchdown in the fourth quarter that stood up as the margin of difference. Spurrier threw 18 yards to Gene Washington for the 49ers' initial TD after a 23-yard field goal by Steve Mike-Mayer. Larry Schrieber ran three yards, defensive end Tommy Hart went 10 after a fumble recovery and a John Elway blocked one yard for the other San Francisco scores.

A 33-yard field goal by Bob Thomas early in the second quarter prevented the Bears from being shut out as they suffered their seventh loss in nine games.

Trevino Donates Mexican Victory To an Orphanage

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Lee Trevino shot a 2-under-par 69 yesterday to win the Mexican Open golf tournament by stroke over Mexican Ernesto Perez-Acosta.

Trevino announced he was donating his \$8,000 prize to a Mexican orphanage run by an American priest.

"I'm keeping the cup," Trevino said of the winner's trophy. "I'll be back next year, but I won't be bringing the cup with me. There's no point in carrying it two ways."

Trevino had a total of 275 for the four rounds, and didn't clinch the championship until the final hole. Perez-Acosta, who also closed with a 69 for a final 278, missed a nine-foot putt on the 18th green after Trevino's putt had stopped an inch short of the cup.

Repeat Showing

PINE MOUNTAIN, Ga., Nov. 17 (UPI)—Roger Watson sank a 21-foot putt on a sudden-death playoff hole to defeat David Jimenez yesterday and successfully defend his crown in the eighth annual Professional Golfers Association club professional championship.

He fired a 70 in the final round to overtake Jimenez, who finished with a 79. The Puerto Rican had streaked ahead in the second round with a 68, then added a 69 in the third round to lead after 54 holes with a 206. Watson finished 54 holes with a 209, then fired his under-par performance yesterday to catch Jimenez.

Finishing third were Rives McBee and Randy Glover with 288; Larry Gilbert at 294 was fifth and Gene Borek at 297 sixth.

Raiders 38, Browns 17

At Oakland, Calif., quarterback Ken Stabler threw for four touchdowns to lead the Raiders to a 38-17 victory and hand Cleveland its ninth straight defeat.

Stabler broke a 17-17 tie with his third touchdown pass when he connected with receiver Fred

Biletnikoff in the third quarter to send Oakland on the way to its seventh victory in nine games.

Stabler passed to wide receiver Cliff Branch for the first two touchdowns, good for 23 and 21 yards. Running back Clarence Davis caught a 31-yard pass in the fourth quarter.

The Raiders' other touchdown came on a 36-yard run by Davis in the closing minutes.

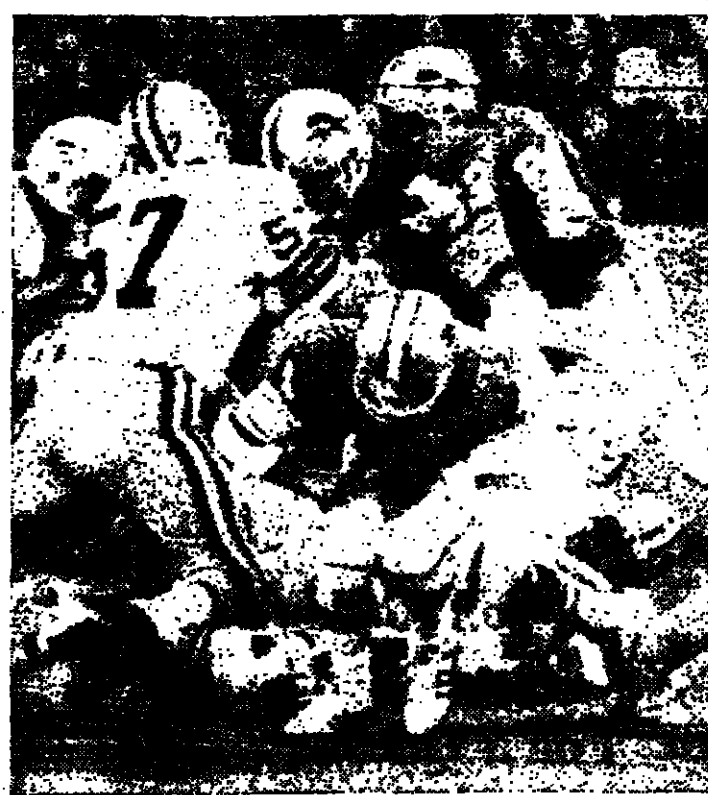
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Ramsey completed 24 of 36 passes for 223 yards and was intercepted twice. Charger quarterback Dan Fouts connected on 13 of 30 passes for 211 yards before leaving the game in the fourth quarter with a bruised shoulder.



SNEAKING AHEAD—Lions' quarterback Joe Reed makes it under the blockers at line of scrimmage for a three-yard gain and first down against Packers. Lions won game.

## George Foreman Finds New Boss for Guidance

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT)—When last seen, George Foreman boxed five opponents and battered them all. But somehow he was the loser. Once the world heavyweight champion, he had tried to be a comedian in a carnival atmosphere last April, his only appearance since Muhammad Ali dethroned and embarrassed him. But his performance that day in Toronto was more pathetic than humorous. Spectators and TV viewers laughed at him, not with him.

He had nobody but himself to blame. He had nobody in his corner, nobody to guide him, nobody to provide the command he needed. By the loneliness of their profession once the bell rings, boxers are people who need people. George Foreman understands that now. When next seen, he will have Gil Clancy in his corner. Watch out, world.

"You got to have a boss," Foreman acknowledged over the telephone from his Livermore, Calif., ranch. "This is such a demanding sport, you sleep better when you know someone is looking after you."

Through the years, Clancy has looked after dozens of boxers, notably Emile Griffith, the five-time middleweight and welterweight champion. Clancy is one of the few career boxing trainers around. He owns his own gym on West 28th Street where he looks after his fighters proudly and loudly. In his New York Irish voice, Clancy lowers the boom, especially between rounds. Clancy should be just what Foreman needs when he opposes Ron Lyle at Las Vegas in a Jan. 3 bout.

As a warm-up, Foreman will oppose Jody Ballard on Nov. 26 in the Concord Hotel nightclub.

"Gil ain't scared of me," the former champion said. "He takes charge. I like that. I need that." Foreman disclosed that his previous trainer, Dick Sadler, had begun to let him have his way.

Lack of Leadership

"Dick got to the point before the fight in Zaire where he didn't want to tell me to box. He didn't want to tell me nothin'. Anytime that I didn't want to box, he'd just say, 'Good.' Like he was scared to tell me to box some more. But he wasn't. Sandy Sadler, the same way. In my early years, they weren't like that but when I became champion, they try to get closer to you by building you up, by overpraising you. I fell into that trap. I always knew I had to follow directions. But there were no directions. Anything that I did was good with them."

That motivation prompted Foreman to seek Clancy as his trainer.

Clancy is working with Foreman in the former champion's modern gym in a Livermore shopping center.

"It's a matter of positive thinking," Clancy said. "George has tremendous talent, tremendous raw power. I've been working on shortening up his punches, on ring generalship. He wants a lot of energy. He understands. He's adaptable. Now it's up to me to get him psychologically prepared to be the fighter that he's capable of being. He got propelled into success. But he wants his title back. That's the best motivation of all."

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## Macleish Leads 3-1 Victory

## Flyers a Tough Rival For Canadiens of NHL

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—One of the stronger National Hockey League rivalries these days is between the Montreal Canadiens, the old powerhouse, and the Philadelphia Flyers, hockey's newest force. There is no love between the coaches, Montreal's Scotty Bowman and Philadelphia's Fred Shero.

The feeling of animosity continued last night as the Flyers won, 3-1, in Philadelphia, with Rick Macleish breaking a 1-1 tie in the second period. When it was over, Shero wanted to talk about his defense and Bowman didn't want to talk about anything.

"After a while, it gets frustrating losing to a team like that," said Bowman.

"They (the Canadiens) have the greatest defense in hockey. What good does it do them?" said Shero. "Everybody overlooks our defense. Nobody writes about them. But compare them to the other team we played tonight."

Montreal came out second last night when Macleish sent an eight-foot shot past goalie Ken Dryden at 16:31 of the second period, then Gary Dornier scored his second goal of the night, this one into an unguarded net in the last minute of play.

Philadelphia owns a victory and a tie in their two games with Montreal this season. Last year, the clubs split four games.

Guy Lafleur gave Montreal a 1-0 lead with a 35-foot shot at 5:03 of the first period. Bob Kelly, breaking out of the penalty box, took a pass from Orest Kindrachuk and tied it at 11:05 of the session.

"Sometimes I think he deserves a better fate," said Shero of the sparsely used Kindrachuk. "But like other guys on the team, he fulfills a role. We could get him more points, but it would destroy our organization."

Kindrachuk replied, "I'm happy where I am. Winning the Stanley Cup is good enough."

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You read a lot about the political situation in Spain. But what about the economic situation?

Spain is now the 9th economic power in the world. Its economy doubled in size in the 60's and, until this year, was on its way to doubling again this decade.

Much of this growth, however, has been due to heavy foreign investment. The foreign-owned sector is, on the whole, the most modern, dynamic sector of the Spanish economy, but foreign dependence now limits Spain's options.

The probable effects of this situation are analyzed in the latest issue of the Hudson Letter. Among its forecasts: "Foreigners doing business in Spain may anticipate a less easy time in the future."

If this is the kind of information you need to make sound business decisions, then you should be reading The Hudson Letter.

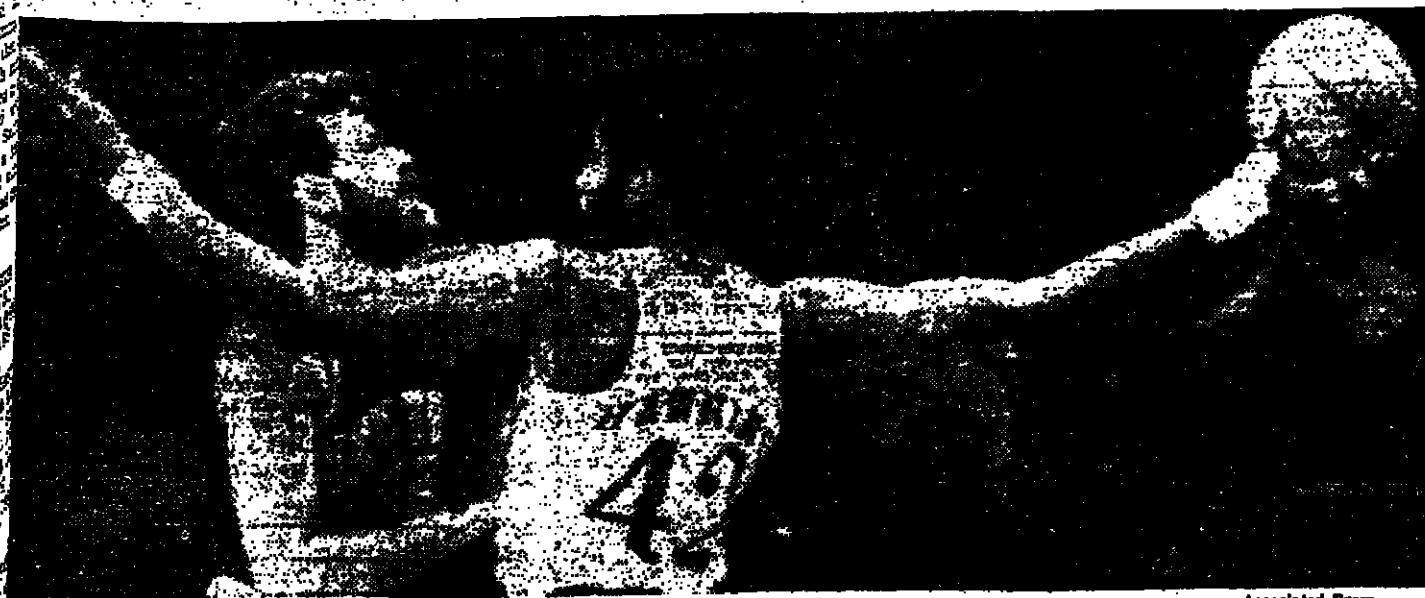
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Atlanta's Connie Hawkins keeps the ball far away from New York's Phil Jackson while looking for receiver.



